SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

NEW YORK SHOW ROUND-UP

Our Advantage in Latin America

DECEMBER 12, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 10

OLD FAITHFUL: *Secretary of Defence George Marshall. See U.S. Affairs.*

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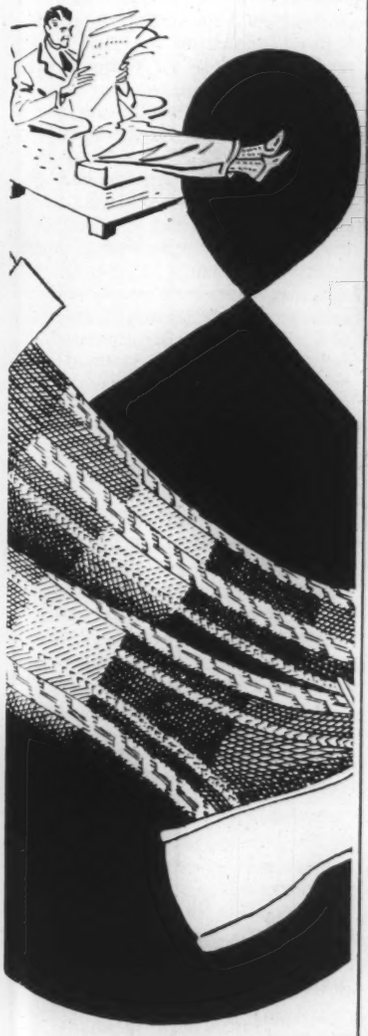

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Continuing a 45-year-old military career is General **George Catlett Marshall** in his appointment this fall as U.S. Secretary of Defence. In the crisis that developed last week his worth to his country is more than ever before. He came from retirement at his home in Leesburg, Vt., to take over one of the world's hardest jobs. Faced by isolationist opposition, he has had to call on all his military sense of realism; but he is backed by loyal supporters. He does not depend on personal charm (to call him by his first name is a privilege not even extended to his staunchest supporter, President Truman). He has intelligence and authority: a combination exactly suited to his country's needs (See page 28).—*Wide World Photo.*

Highlights: From a Western travel diary (Page 7) . . . Six on Broadway (Page 8) . . . War Correspondent Ross Munro on the Far East (Page 9) . . . Two from Toronto (Page 10) . . . Whither "Wednesday Nights"? (Page 11) . . . Willson Woodside on Europe's political moods (Page 13).

Next issue: If Canadians nominated candidates for the title of "Man of the Year," there is one man who would probably come out on top. Can you guess? Next week his picture will be on the cover, a story on him inside . . . SN will carry reports on the current international crisis . . . Michael Barkway visits the Royal Roads Service college in BC . . . Melwyn Breen continues his examination of the CBC's Wednesday Nights . . . Margaret Ness, after polling interesting Canadians from coast to coast, reports on what they want for Christmas . . . And many other features.

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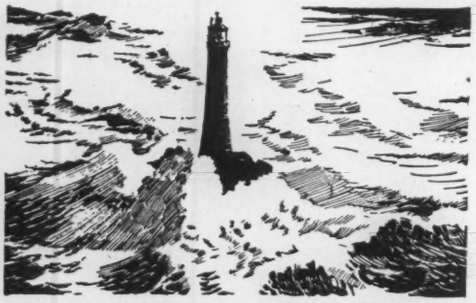

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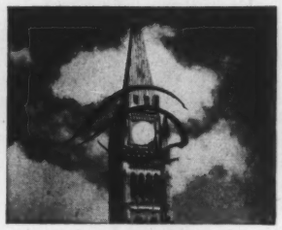

OTTAWA VIEW

FAR EAST WAR

THROUGHOUT last week PM **St. Laurent** was himself following all the messages on the Korean situation. The Chinese have gone much further in Korea than was hoped even a week before; but up to the week-end it wasn't considered proven that they were trying to drive the UN right out of Korea. The Government was careful not to say anything which might add to existing embarrassments. Behind the scenes there was concern about some of the Washington statements and about President Truman's obvious gaffe on the atom bomb. But publicly the Government wouldn't go beyond urging "restraint."

Other ministers were called in to help formulate the policy that External Affairs Minister **Pearson** will present to the UN, and which will also be urged privately in Washington. No one felt complacent. *(See Page 9.)*

STEEL UNDER CONTROL

THE steel shortage has slipped over the borderline. It reached the point where the Government had to do something to relieve the pressure on the suppliers. This could be done only in terms of "end-use." Suppliers are now told the purposes for which they may not sell steel, and the purposes for which they must sell it. They *must* give supplies to anyone who has got a priority number for a defence order. They *may not* give them to people building places of amusement, outdoor advertisements and certain other things. There was no U.S. pressure behind the control order: just the stark necessity of the shortage. *(See Canadian Business.)*

BRINGING IMMIGRANTS

FOR the first time in our history the Government is subsidizing immigrants. Before announcing his $160 immigrant fare by TCA, **Walter Harris**, Minister of Immigration and Citizenship, had the results of a long study, which established: (1) the job openings to be expected in various parts of Canada in labor, business and agriculture up to end of 1951 (the estimate of vacancies is not revealed, but it is larger than any number of immigrants we are likely to get); (2) the fact that many more people want to come to Canada (especially from the U.K., Scandinavia, Belgium, Holland, Italy, West Germany) than ships could bring or than could pay the fare.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

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CAPITAL COMMENT

The CBC Is Always on Trial

THE Canadian Broadcasting Corporation reported last week its financial position for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950. The deficit had been $43,449 in 1948-49; it rose to $243,746 in 1949-50. The forecast given to the special parliamentary committee in June indicated a deficit of $962,000 for the current fiscal year. The rising trend is sharply evident.

It will be recalled that parliament voted $650,000 in June to cover the deficit, apart from depreciation, reserves etc. It is interesting to note that about 120,000 additional licences were collected in 1949-50, and that this added over a third of a million dollars to CBC revenue. The total revenue last year was about $8 million, of which nearly 70 per cent came from the annual licence, and the remainder from commercial advertising.

The CBC is in a sense always on trial before the Canadian people. And I suppose there are citizens inclined to be more critical than usual when they see that it is not balancing its budget, that it requires special grants from the treasury, that it is asking for an increase in the licence fee. But there must also be hundreds of thousands of Canadians who can see that a fee which has not increased since 1938 cannot possibly finance operations conducted in this inflationary period of 1950.

More Money, But How?

My own conviction is that substantial relief must be provided, and will be provided, for the CBC. In many respects the most equitable way of doing it would be an increase of the fee, so as to raise it to the buying power of the 1938 fee. This, at current cost-of-living levels, would be about $4.25 a year. If this is inacceptable, why not a statutory annual appropriation of $1 per capita, geared to the cost-of-living index, in lieu of an annual fee? This would give the CBC $14 million a year for its domestic operations, not subject to parliamentary whim. Such a sum would give it a chance to expand, and to pay engineers, artists and contributors sums more in keeping with current realities.

There are always critics of public corporation performance, and this is a good thing, so long as the "beefs" are sincere and pertinent. But with all its failings—some of them directly attributable to the fiscal starvation of the past two or three years—the CBC does many things of which we can be proud.

Those of us who were around Parliament Hill when the Aird Commission brought down its recommendation for a publicly-owned system, and who have watched the present corporation grow from its feeble beginnings, cannot fail to thrill occasionally at the peaks of performance sometimes achieved.

I thought that the five hours of programming which began last Wednesday night with Donald Creighton's estimate of Sir John A. Macdonald, and which closed with a re-broadcast of Dean Acheson's fateful address to the American people about Korean developments, was in some respects the longest continuous stretch of really mature and thrilling coverage I had ever heard over the CBC.

No Dish for Some

Of course Wednesday Night programs are not everybody's dish. I suspect that many estimable Canadians simply cannot abide them: think them "highbrow", esoteric, aimed at intellectuals and snobs.

But it is surely not necessary to repeat that minorities as well as majorities have rights. Most of the week, the CBC seeks to serve the masses; the private stations offer little for the more critical and discriminating. The U.S. stations are largely beamed at the "mob". It is no particular hardship if the CBC sets aside a few hours every week for experimental programs, the best in opera and instrumental music; and discussions and talks on themes of limited appeal.

I know nothing about the size of the listening audience to the Wednesday Night programs; but if it is at all substantial—and I would infer from the volume of discussion I hear that it is—and especially if it is growing, I would propose that the CBC be commended highly for the venture, and urged to continue it in the present spirit of pioneering and striving for high standards of cultural expression.

There are those who laud the BBC; and others who regard with the greatest suspicion such a complete monopoly. There are those who think the U.S. system is tops, and others who shudder at its commercial tawdriness, only partly redeemed by magnificent entertainment. Wednesday Nights like those of last week tend to strengthen my own view that the CBC will stand comparison with both. *(For more on "Wednesday Nights," see Page 11.)*

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Money at Work

Money, like man, was made to work. Whether money is employed by investing it in Government Bonds or in sound Industrial Securities is a matter for the individual investor to decide.

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OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Some people were already hanging back in the hope of a subsidy being announced later. Harris took the view that the Government couldn't pay fares for selected classes: it would have to be all or none. The reduced fare is only part of a program to encourage immigrants. Office staffs will be increased for quicker processing (the Stockholm office at one time had a backlog of 3,200 applications); publicity will be given to Canada's need for people.*

EXPORTING WIVES

IN A CBC broadcast **George Drew** attacked the Government for sending officials' wives and families to international conferences. In fact, Government policy is against sending wives on any temporary posting abroad: but a special concession was made for the officials attending the tariff conference at Torquay this winter. These tariff conferences last anywhere from five to eight months; Torquay is expected to be at least six. The small band of experts (who do not belong to the foreign service) has had a string of them in the last four years, and they made a strong plea for the concession.

The Treasury Board eventually agreed to pay transportation for their wives and children, and to give them a *per diem* allowance instead of an expense account. A man with wife and children gets $10 a day, with wife $7.50. After the dollar was freed, instructions were given to pay the allowance at the old rate of $3.08 to the pound and not at the new and more favorable rate.

Eight officials have taken their wives to Torquay and three have children. Here is the list, with the previous conferences they had to attend:

Hector Mackinnon, Chairman of the Tariff Board: Geneva, 1947; Claude Isbister, Trade and Commerce, Geneva, 1950; W. J. Callaghan, Finance, Geneva, 1947, and Annecy, 1949; A. L. Neil, T and C, Geneva, 1947, and Annecy, 1949; S. S. Reisman, Finance, Geneva, 1947, Havana, 1948, Geneva, 1948, Annecy, 1949; B. G. Barrow, T and C, Annecy 1949; H. V. Jarrett, T and C, first time; H. H. Wright, External Affairs, first time.

■ It's not surprising that price, rather than quantity, should be the difficulty about next year's food contracts. This year we shall ship only about 60 million pounds of cheese (instead of a contract maximum of 84 million and minimum of 70 million) and about 40 million pounds of bacon instead of the 60 millions which Agriculture Minister **Gardiner** thought he'd get by mid-year. The British will take as much as we are likely to be able to supply next year if we'll take their price. They say that Canadian prices have become higher than they have to pay anywhere else.

They have already contracted to spend $5 million on this year's salmon-pack; and the packers will have to adjust the specified grades because of the unexpectedly small run of the preferred sockeye. They are buying 1,100,000 bushels of BC apples at a price which averages about $2 a bushel. Nova Scotia has also sold the U.K. 200,000 boxes of apples.

*In 10 months of 1950: 60,000 immigrants, compared with 83,000 in 1949.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 10 Dec. 12, 1950

Aid for Asia

THE "Colombo Report" on economic development in Commonwealth countries of South-east Asia makes impressive reading. As already mentioned in these columns, it calls for just over one billion pounds in external finance. Nearly a quarter of this would come from release of the "sterling balances" held by participating countries. The rest (about $2.5 billion) must come from other sources.

Agriculture takes first place in the program, and it's easy to see why when the report points out that the food output in South and South-east Asia is still below pre-war, while the population has increased by ten per cent. In India, it says, people are living almost entirely on cereals; in the cities where there is rationing they get only 12 ounces of food grains a day. In Pakistan the most a man can expect in the way of clothing is nine yards of cotton cloth a year. This same general picture extends to the whole area, which includes 570 million people, or a quarter of the population of the world. (The report covers India, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, Malaya and a number of the smaller British colonies.)

When western peoples talk so glibly about the danger of "Communism" in Asia, this is the sort of picture they ought to have in mind. We hope that, at least, every member of the Federal Cabinet will take time to read this report: they have already had it before them long enough for that. If they do, we have no doubt that Canada will make an adequate contribution to this program. And we feel completely sure that this is a more constructive way to combat what we indiscriminatingly call "Communism" in the East than all the blustering force of arms that we or the United States could ever muster.

The Fourth Volume

THE fourth volume of the Churchill war history, "The Hinge of Fate" (Thos. Allen, $6), could scarcely have appeared at a more appropriate moment. It deals chiefly with the period when the disasters resulting from Pearl Harbor were at their worst, and the morale of some of the nations in the Grand Alliance was being seriously shaken; and the lessons to be drawn from the behavior of the Australian democracy under Labor leadership are not without their application today.

In the beginning of 1942 Australia refused to permit its leading division of troops to be sent to Burma and insisted that it be immediately returned for home defence. This was against the views of all those concerned with the high strategy of the war, and undoubtedly had a most detrimental effect upon the whole Pacific situation. As an example of the difficulty of obtaining a legitimate measure of self-sacifice, a willingness to run proportional risks, in all the members of a large and rather loosely knit alliance it will stand classic for a long time. And it is impossible not to draw a parallel between the Australian conduct and the present widespread American demand for immediate use of the atom bomb without regard to any consideration except the safety of American troops in Korea.

Canadians, we may add, should feel nothing but sympathy for the Australians, since there is small ground for believing that Canada would have done much better in equally trying circumstances. But Britain, and Mr. Churchill as Britain's leader, are entitled to recall that in 1940 Britain had exposed itself to a similar peril by sending half its scanty armor to the defence of Egypt, and to express the feeling that "a similar act of devotion by Australia in this emergency might also have been attended by good results."

The new volume contains many of Mr. Churchill's superbly phrased tributes to those who worked with him, none of them being finer than the paragraphs devoted to Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Alex-

PASSING SHOW

THE Saskatchewan Honey Board is to prevent the sale of honey from other Provinces in Saskatchewan. Alberta and Manitoba will doubtless retaliate by preventing Saskatchewan bees from collecting nectar off their flowers.

Rocket experts say that the problem about a journey to the moon is in the return. The moon must be a pretty poor place if the journeyers are going to want to return to this earth.

The cold war is getting so that you can burn your fingers on it.

World situation in a nutshell: The Chinese are invading Korea in 1950 in order to prove that it was really the Russians and not the Americans who conquered Japan in 1945.

The Restaurant Association says that 25 per cent of Canada's restaurants are substandard. And so is their coffee.

Television is "far-seeing". But some television advertisements evidently were not.

The U.S. has a Subversive Activities Control Board, apparently on the theory that any country is bound to have subversive activities but they don't matter much if you control them so that they can't subvert anything.

The Fergus *News-Record* observes that nearly all the new schools in Ontario look like chicken-houses. Sure; Ontario recently discovered that children were almost as important as chickens.

The trouble with war is it cuts down our other luxuries.

Travel Bureau Director Dolan says many of Canada's highways are mere goat trails. Anyhow they get the tourist's goat.

Isn't the atom bomb a rather large truncheon for the World Police Force against aggression?

It is possible to have welfare without the Welfare State, and to have a Welfare State with very little welfare.

Lucy says maybe the Communists wanted to end the war by Christmas, too.

"GO AHEAD AND SHOOT! WHAT DID HE EVER DO FOR YOU!?"

ander. In the opposite tone are several reflections on de Gaulle, "this most difficult man." A fascinating feature is the story of the great drive against Churchill in the House of Commons in July 1942, which ended with a division—for Churchill 475, against 25. To read this story is to realize that it ranks in the pages of history with the greatest moments of democracy since that system of government came into existence.

The Chinese Puzzle

THIS week's meetings between President Truman and Mr. Attlee, as well as the debates at UN, are tackling fundamental disagreements in allied policy which have been festering under the surface ever since June. The western powers have tried up to this very last minute to avoid making open criticisms of General MacArthur or of the U.S. Government's policy towards China and Formosa. One must wonder now whether it might not have been wiser to expose the disagreements more fully and let the American people know why their allies were critical of some of Washington's policies.

It is still not generally known even in Canada how near this country came to recognizing the Peking regime before Korea. Basically Canada, like Britain, France and the others, has always refused to write off the Peking regime as an untouchable Moscow puppet. These powers—and India even more strongly—held that since Peking was in control of the mainland of China the fact should be recognized. To ostracize the regime and leave it without outside contacts was, they said, the one sure way of driving it into the arms of Moscow. This view had some supporters in Washington, but it was diametrically opposed by the Americans in Tokyo and by General MacArthur's supporters at home. For them the Chinese Communist regime has from the beginning been an enemy. They held, in effect, that World War III had already started; that Peking was against us, and that General Chiang Kai-shek's 640,000 troops in Formosa were on our side. On this view, they were only logical to persuade President Truman to commit the U.S. to the defence of Chiang in Formosa and to refuse to recognize Peking.

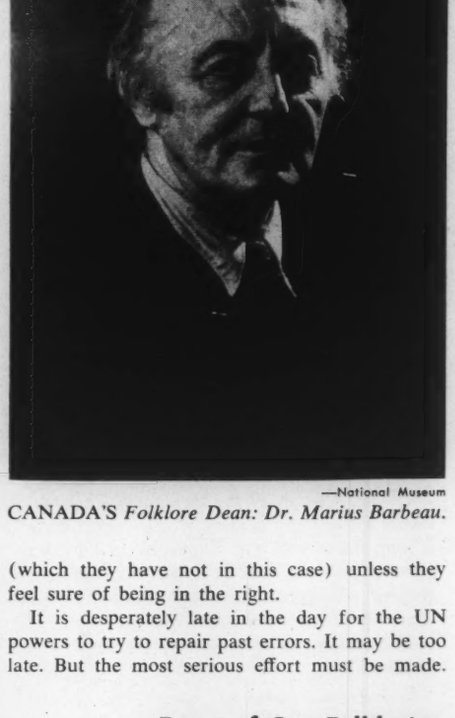
The Chinese Communists have now taken such hostile action that it may appear that they have proved the MacArthur case. But the principal allies of the U.S., including Canada, are not yet ready to accept that conclusion. We think they are right. Friendly assurances have flowed from Lake Success and Washington. But Tokyo is much nearer to Peking: so is Moscow.

Commonsense or Appeasement?

THE main question now—and it may have been answered even before you read this—is whether Peking will make it possible for the Western powers to go on urging restraint on the U.S. The task of diplomacy is to persuade them not to commit themselves irrevocably against the UN. But if diplomacy is to have any hope of success it will have to find an alternative for the threats which constituted Washington's main contribution last week.

The main difficulty about urging restraint upon the U.S. is that it can so easily be presented as "appeasement." But the fact to be remembered is that, as things stood at the weekend, not very much of the western world could embark on a full-scale war against China with a clear conscience. Few indeed of the people or the governments of the West could say that western policy was free of blame. And democracies do not fight well, even when they have adequate strength (which they have not in this case) unless they feel sure of being in the right.

It is desperately late in the day for the UN powers to try to repair past errors. It may be too late. But the most serious effort must be made.



—National Museum

CANADA'S *Folklore Dean: Dr. Marius Barbeau.*

Dean of Our Folklorists

THE *Journal of American Folklore* recently published a special Canadian Number which was largely a tribute to the dean of Canadian folklorists, Dr. Marius Barbeau, who has been an associate editor of the *Journal* for more than thirty years, and was president of the American Folklore Society as far back as 1918. "Scholars and laymen," says the *Journal*, "are giving increasing recognition to the importance of Canadian folklore, and credit for this must go chiefly to Dr. Barbeau."

Although Dr. Barbeau retired officially from his post of ethnologist to the National Museum of Canada two years ago, after almost forty years of service, he is still an active consultant, and his lectures on Folk Arts are in demand all over the continent.

Canada Needs Immigrants

A TOTAL of 362,451 immigrants had entered Canada between the end of war in Europe in 1945 and last year end. This figure was made up of 160,848 from the U.K., 38,828 from the U.S., 45,720 members of Northern European races, and 117,055 from other races. Of the total, 92,533 were displaced persons. Immigrants during the calendar year 1949 totalled 95,217, a drop of 24.1 per cent from the total of 125,414 in 1948. There will be another drop this year. For the first nine months of 1950 the total from all countries was 54,250 as against 76,149 during the similar period of 1949.

Canada needs and wants immigrants. Why isn't it getting them in greater numbers? There are a number of reasons why it has been impossible for Canada to maintain a flow of immigrants comparable to that of pre-war years: financial restrictions, high transportation costs, full employment in other countries, the unwillingness of some governments to have their citizens leave, and the complete blackout on emigration behind the Iron Curtain. There is no way of getting around some of these barriers. Others might be hurdled by governmental loans to immigrants and subsidized passages. Citizenship and Immigration Minister Harris is looking into these proposals, but he and his Government are not convinced that financial aid alone would result in any great increase in the flow of immigrants.

The minister is banking more on a clearing away of the red tape, a lifting of bans on certain classes and certain nations and, generally, a more liberal interpretation of the immigration regulations. Since the formation of his department less than a year ago, there has been a widening of the regulations governing admissions to Canada: facilities have been provided in the U.K. for would-be emigrants to have medical examinations, including chest x-rays, without charge; a program of cooperation with the provinces and interested organizations in determining possibilities of increased numbers of immigrants. It is part of present policy that job listings are the yardstick to determine the number of immigrants that should be encouraged to settle in Canada at any given time. As far as possible the Immigration Department wants to bring people to assured employment.

This Is Not Drama

DRAMATIZED broadcasting as part of a political campaign is prohibited by a regulation of the CBC which dates back many years and was provoked by an episode which occurred under the old Radio Commission. It is an intelligible prohibition and not an unreasonable one.

Dramatization occurs when one or more persons purport to be representing characters other than their own. It does not occur when such persons engage in a discussion in which both are obviously talking in their own proper characters, are purporting so to talk, and are well understood by the audience to be so talking.

When Mayor McCallum of Toronto, purporting to speak as Mayor McCallum, was interviewed by Richard Lewis of *The Canadian Broadcaster*, purporting to speak as Richard Lewis, there was no dramatization and nothing in the least resembling dramatization. The interview was stopped in mid-air, so to speak, and we are given to understand that it was stopped on a representation by the CBC that it was infringing the rule against dramatized campaign broadcasting. If this is the case the rule should be reinterpreted as soon as possible, for this interpretation is preposterously wrong.

Dramatization has nothing to do with the number of persons engaged in the broadcast. A broadcast in which Mr. John Drainie should impersonate Mayor McCallum would be a dramatized broadcast even though nobody else was heard in the whole course of the turn. (It would probably be a very good one, but that makes no difference.) So would a broadcast in which Mr. Drainie should impersonate the whole Board of Control one after another, still with nobody else helping him. (This would be even better.) But a broadcast in which two persons talk to one-another in their own proper characters is not a dramatic broadcast, its writer is not a dramatist, and its performers are not actors.

Dare Governments Be Humane?

ON THE surface the idea of a trip abroad at government expense is wholly attractive. When Mr. George Drew tells us in a national broadcast that the Government is sending not only officials but their wives as well, for a prolonged stay abroad

at the public expense, he will probably get some unthinking applause. But the applause will not outlast a second thought.

For all we know Torquay, England, is a most salubrious place to spend the winter. Geneva, Havana and Annecy, where previous tariff conferences were held, are all attractive places. But we are not among those who would choose to spend seven or eight months of the year away from our families even in the world's best hotels. Still less would we wish to spend the time surrounded by the same delegates from other countries, engaged in the tedious business of arguing about highly technical affairs such as tariffs. So, evidently, felt the Government officials instructed to proceed to Torquay for seven or eight months.

Canada has few men well enough versed in this intricate field: the burden of these international tariff conferences has to fall year after year on the same handful of men—men who did not join the public service for foreign duty. This year the Treasury Board was confronted with an appeal from these officials; and after a lot of argument it decided to send their wives and children (in three cases) to Torquay and to pay them an allowance which will not nearly cover their costs, but will make it possible for them to keep their families with them.

The ministers responsible must have known at the time they would be accused of extravagance. They must also have felt some obligation to the hard-working officials who were being condemned to another half-year away from home. Canadian public servants get little enough recognition. It is petty and mean to grudge this handful of them a concession which a private employer would have granted for the sake of staff morale alone. We think Mr. Drew was very ill-advised to try to make it a national issue.

The Late Dr. Bryce

AN ABIDING faith in the willingness of the Canadian people to remedy wrongs and rectify injustices when convinced of their existence was the chief motive in the life of the Very Rev. Peter Bryce, minister of the greatest United Church in Toronto and one-time Moderator of the United Church of Canada, who died on November 30. With that faith went a great capacity to organize people for the redressing of wrongs and the removal of injustices. And he was fortunate in being able to achieve an astonishingly large amount of what he undertook.

The first of Dr. Bryce's efforts was not the happiest in its results; the Ontario Temperance Act can hardly be described as a great advance in the promotion of self-control in regard to alcohol. But mothers' allowances and old age pensions, two of the greatest and most unquestioned social advances of our time, were objectives which must have looked almost hopeless when he began to pursue them, and which have long since become part of the accepted scheme of things and have lifted intolerable burdens from many a bent back.

His humanitarianism was always sane and practical, and he never lost sight of the limitations of the state and public authorities as agents for the promotion of happiness. The Christian faith remained more central to him than any purely social gospel, and his preaching (which was effective enough to raise the Metropolitan Church in ten years from a struggling enterprise to one of the most powerful in Canada) was concerned much more with the welfare of the soul than with that of the body. A singular gentleness of demeanor masked an indomitable will, directed by a shrewd common sense. The whole Christian Church in Canada is poorer for his departure.

Notes From a Western Diary

Wandering About in the Towns and Cities Beyond Ontario's West Border One Finds Many Odd and Interesting Peculiarities

by B. K. Sandwell

PRINCE ALBERT has a dignified old office building, over the main entrance of which appears the inscription, carved deep in the stone lintel, "Bank of Ottawa." The Bank of Ottawa was absorbed into one of the larger banks so long ago that even retired bankers can hardly remember it, but presumably everybody in Prince Albert knows that this building is not the Bank of Ottawa, so that the sign does no harm.

—Don McKague

B. K. SANDWELL

Prince Albert has also a rather imposing building bearing in similar manner the inscription "Prince Albert Club"; but it is occupied by the unemployment insurance people, which I think typifies some sort of social progress, though I am not sure just what sort.

* * *

Peace River now has two highways leading down from the lip of the canyon to the river-flats level on which most of the town is built. The new one is a much easier grade than the old one, but entirely misses the superb view over the immense valley with its mingling rivers. There should be a sign at the place where these roads diverge, with pointers marked "Better Scenery" on the left and "Better Grade" on the right, so that motorists could take their choice. The railway has what is perhaps an even more magnificent view, but for a good part of the winter the evening train must be too late to see it. This junction of great valleys is one of the most unforgettable sights of the whole prairie region.

* * *

The old log Pro-Cathedral of the Anglican diocese still stands, but is replaced for worship by a stately new Gothic structure. Log buildings are not easy to preserve when they are not in use, and I am afraid this one may disintegrate if it is not looked after with loving care and this would be a pity, for it has seen much history.

The Northern Alberta Railways operating timetable, the kind that the working railway men use, has instructions on what to do with freight trains at a temperature of zero, ten below, twenty below, thirty below, forty below, and fifty below. After that you rely on the discretion of the operator—or you quit running the train.

Station announcers, no matter what railway they serve, ordinarily possess a brisk efficiency which sounds masterful and sometimes menacing. They incline to a touch of the sergeant-major; the traveller instinctively falls in at the word of command. Or else, if they lack the air of authority, they sound indifferent. "There it is," they seem to say from their invisible post at the microphone. "You can take it or leave it; the train will go whatever you do, and we don't really care."

The CPR station at Calgary possesses a most honorable exception. It is a fatherly voice, a voice which wants to help you along, a voice which would be deeply distressed if you missed the train. (Perhaps there is a touch of Old Country solicitude in it, but we wouldn't be sure.) The important thing is that it doesn't address the bewildered crowd as if it were a squad on parade. It says, sympathetically and a little wearily, "This is the last call for the Lethbridge train," rather as if it said, "You know, that tiresome train that wanders past Lethbridge and all those other places to Nelson. If you must go on it, here's your last chance."

Of the transcontinental, which has been remaking up in the station, it says: "Here it is now. All ready with coaches and sleepers." And it reels off a long list of stations, with gradually decreasing interest, ending vaguely in "Winnipeg and Montreal." It's as though these last places were a little too remote for human calculation amid the foothills of the Rockies, but it's all right if you want to take your chance.

I realize that the owner of this voice is probably the father of a large family, and may not want to interrupt their studies in school. But I wish the CPR would raise his salary and move him East. Union Station in Toronto or Windsor Station in Montreal (he probably helps his kiddies with their French, for he has a nice accent on Lacombe and St. Boniface) would be much less bleak with this friendly voice from the West.

* * *

When I first visited Kamloops, many years ago, it was a decidedly horsey sort of town, being the centre of a district largely given over to ranching. There may still for aught I know be horses on the ranches, but in Kamloops itself they seem to be rare. At any rate I was wandering up one of its hilly streets about the time when the schools "let out," and I heard one small boy yell to another small boy, in tones of genuine excitement: "Horses! Horses!" And they both dashed across the street to look down the hill at a couple of these noble animals being driven towards the bridge. Yes, Kamloops is changing.

* * *

In the Prairie Provinces bird-watching is quite a popular pastime—stimulated no doubt by the column devoted to that subject by the *Winnipeg Free Press*. There being an almost total lack of trees of any considerable size, the birds have to do their perching in quite small trees, where they run some risk from that amiable but predatory animal, the household cat. In Vermilion, which is a morning's bus run east of Edmonton, I came across a striking evidence of devotion to birds—a tree about fifteen feet high, in a cottage garden, with chicken wire all around its lower branches, so that no cat could possibly get up into them. A couple of quite ordinary birds — I am no bird-watcher — were sitting above the wire, singing a grateful tribute to the owner of the cottage.

Progressive School Days

SCHOOL *days, school days,*
Dear progressive school days!
No one taught 'riting or 'rithmetic,
Never a sign of a hick'ry stick.
Mornings, you'd play and loaf and chat,
Afternoons, tours to this and that,
Or tests to find what you're gifted at—
They never found nothing for me.

SCHOOL *days, school days,*
Mad progressive school days!
Rhythmics, Map Reading, untidy Art
Taught to the tune of a Guidance Chart.
I was a boy with low I.Q.,
You were a bit subnormal, too;
Though none of us worked, we all got through—
Though how is a myst'ry to me.

J.E.P.

NEW YORK SHOW ROUND-UP

by Ernest Waengler

SO FAR, the Broadway season is still largely one of holdovers, musicals and English plays (performed by predominantly English actors). Although the season is now halfway, there is still only one all-American non-musical that has received almost unanimous critical cheers, as well as an unbroken series of capacity houses, Wolcott Gibbs' brilliantly malicious comment on the manners and morals of New York cafe society, "Season in the Sun".

Wolcott Gibbs, the sharp-tongued drama critic of *The New Yorker,* is probably better qualified than practically anyone else to write a play about disillusioned Manhattan authors and editors and the man-eating society floozies, silky young men and other hangers-on who surround their daily lives. Some of the parts are unmistakably patterned after well-known New York characters—always a rather dangerous experiment—but it comes off beautifully.

Although the direction by Burgess Meredith seems at times a little conventional for such a rare piece of sophisticated satire, everyone in the cast does it full justice. The leading character of the frustrated Bohemian is exquisitely played by Richard Whorf, his indulgent wife by the beautifully warm and intense Nancy Kelly. Anthony Ross gives an uncannily witty caricature of *The New Yorker's* editor, Harold Ross, and Eddie Mayehoff a realistic portrayal of a pompous hypocrite.

Affairs of Celeste

What Wolcott Gibbs has done for New York cafe society, Louis Verneuil tried to do for Government society in Washington, but the result is considerably less exhilarating. "Affairs of State" is a pathetically thin little comedy about an influential old ex-Secretary of State whose young wife wants to divorce him in order to marry an attractive, unattached Senator. The Secretary thereupon persuades the Senator to enter into a marriage-in-name-only with an unattractive small-town schoolteacher. Immediately upon entering the senatorial household, she not only sheds her horn-rimmed glasses and blossoms into an irresistible glamour girl, but also learns overnight the game of political wire-pulling. She gets her bewildered husband appointed as Undersecretary of State, before he quite realizes what has happened. Naturally, he falls madly in love with her and the marriage of the old Secretary is saved.

The only distinction of this bit of well-intentioned nonsense is the fact that it provides the immensely talented Celeste Holm with her first star part on Broadway. She is not too convincing as the ugly duckling of the first act, but after she has developed into the sharp-beaked swan, she gets a chance to show her quick wit and breezy attractiveness to great advantage. Hollywood's Reginald Owen as the wily old politician is suave, debonair and just the right mixture of twinkling old rogue and ruthless schemer.

After a year's run in London John Gielgud has brought Christopher Fry's poetic phantasy "The Lady's Not For Burning" to a splendid start on Broadway. There is no other piece in contemporary dramatic poetry that is so fragrant in concept, so rich in expression, so full of delightful irony and melancholic humor. Set in 15th century England it tells the story of a cynical young misanthropist who falls in love with a magnificent young woman about to be burned as a witch.

Christopher Fry wrote his play especially for Pamela Brown, and indeed, after seeing her enchanting Jennet Jourdemayne, one can well believe that nobody else could have done justice to the many facets of this strange role. She can be womanly and supernatural at the same time, naïve with a touch of sophistication and genuinely emotional, yet with a slight undertone of irony.

John Gielgud has contributed more as a director than as an actor. His staging is beautifully simple and in flawless taste. The medieval atmosphere is evident at all times, yet it never becomes obtrusive or an end in itself. His Thomas Mendip has intelligence and nobility. He speaks the intricate blank verse with elegant casualness. He only seems to be a little too brittle, too aloof in his jaded sarcasm, often reciting his lines with mannered preciosity.

T. S. Eliot's "Cocktail Party", which is entering its second season with a number of new principals, seems to have lost none of its drawing power although it is certainly not a play which flatters or coddles its audience. It is rather a drama of the unspoken thought, of the secret undertones to the life of futility and aimlessness which is lived by people who might, on the surface, pass as successful and well-balanced.

State of the Mind

The God-like psychiatrist is now being played by Henry Daniell who lacks some of the color and exciting quality of Alec Guiness, but brings to the part a great deal of authoritative dignity and self-assured eloquence. In the beautifully smooth-running production of Gilbert Miller, the most satisfying performance is that of Hugh Williams as the truth-seeking husband who finds that the loneliness at the side of his wife is easier to bear than life without her. Cathleen Nesbitt shows great intelligence in the handling of her difficult double-edged role of a chattering party-goer who later turns out to be a guardian angel to the various lost souls around her.

Another play which attributes super-human qualities to a psychiatrist is "Black Chiffon" by Leslie Storm which recently made its first bow on Broadway after a successful London run. It seeks out the reasons why a well-to-do woman has stolen a black nightgown from the counter of a store and uncovers a heavily Freudian undercurrent of complexes and frustrations. Flora Robson's intelligent underplaying does a lot for a play which would otherwise be just another heavy treatment of the theme of psychopathology.

The greatest fanfare and advance build-up were reserved for Leland Hayward's production of "Call Me Madam", music and lyrics by Irving Berlin, book by Lindsay and Crouse. After an unprecedented advance sale which passed the million dollar mark, it opened with all the trimmings that Broadway is capable of and became a triumph for its leading lady, Ethel Merman, whose uninhibited bounce has already carried many a lesser vehicle to glittering success.

In "Call Me Madam" she plays a Washington hostess who becomes the buoyant lady ambassador to a not-so-fictitious European Grand Duchy, a tailored-to-measure role which takes full advantage of her unique showmanship. Paul Lukas in his first appearance in a Broadway musical, is the epitome of old-fashioned diplomacy, although one could argue that an actor of his calibre might have deserved a better part than that of a straight man to the indomitable Miss Merman.

—Talbot Giles

"SEASON *in the Sun" by Wolcott Gibbs: From l. Richard Whorf, Nancy Kelly and Anthony Ross.*

—New York Times

"THE LADY'S *Not for Burning" by Christopher Fry. John Gielgud and "Lady" (Pamela Brown).*

"THE COCKTAIL *Party" by T. S. Eliot. Hugh Williams and Margaret Phillips searching souls.*

—Eileen Darby

—International

U.S. MARINES *flushed snipers from the hills near the Choisin Reservoir* (background) *and Red power plants before the area was cut off by the Chinese.*

—International

U.S. SOLDIERS *easily rounded up Chinese POW's just before the Red armies launched their Korean drive and forced a general retreat of UN forces.*

Let's Not Get Stuck in a War in Asia

Some Allied Authorities Are Still Astonished by the Fact That Peking and Moscow Seem to Work Hand-in-Glove

by Ross Munro of *Southam News Service*

FROM the very outset, the ominous, basic menace of the Korean War was the threat of intervention by the Chinese Communist armies. A localized campaign by the UN forces against the North Korean aggressor is one thing we could view with ultimate expectation of success. But involvement in a land battle against Red China, with her vast resources of manpower in the endless reaches of Asia, is quite another.

This is a war that we could never hope to win, with our present military resources, and even those which are immediately contemplated. It is one, too, that if pursued would probably bring on the Big War. And, if not, then it would wear away our military strength to skeleton thinness and deprive us of any convincing ability to meet aggression elsewhere.

The question of whether or not Peking would jump into the Korean campaign was very much in the mind of authorities in Tokyo and in the field when I was reporting the war there last summer. I got to the front during the frenzied phase of the American retreat to the Pusan beachhead, when the commanders were frantically trying to prevent a Dunkirk and build up a defence line on the Naktong River, as they did. But even in those days of high tension, the senior officers at Eighth Army HQ were wondering about the Chinese Reds. "If they come in with the 'gooks,' we've had it," a weary colonel told me.

In Tokyo, diplomats and senior officers simply threw up their hands hopelessly when I asked them if they thought a political settlement was possible in Korea even after a UN victory. "What are Peking and Moscow going to do?" they countered.

From the military picture that has developed, I would think that the entry of the Chinese Communist Armies into the war is a deliberate, calculated phase of a grand plan of Red aggression in Asia that was decided upon well before the North Koreans invaded the south last June.

Here's the Plot

The original plot possibly was this: Send the North Koreans into the south. If the U.S. does not resist, grab off the whole country and Communism gains some yards in the Orient. If the Americans do resist, perhaps the North Koreans can smash what forces they commit. But if the U.S. commits sizeable formations, with a large air force, the North Koreans are going to get knocked around. At a point when the American lines have been far extended into the north, then the Chinese Communists will go into action, with the intention of destroying the American formations—and whatever others are operating with them.

There does not seem to be much doubt now that it was carefully planned military strategy. Peking and Moscow seem to be working hand-in-glove in the criminal pursuit of aggressive war—to the astonishment of some authorities who felt they were not too close.

Seven complete U.S. divisions have been committed to Korea. They are the 24th (which I think has the most splendid record of all), the 25th, the 1st Cavalry and the 7th which were on occupation duty in Japan when the balloon went up in Korea. Then there are the 2nd and 3rd Infantry and the 1st Marine Divisions, along with elements of the 11th Airborne and a combat team from the Pacific islands. It should be remembered that this amounts to about two-thirds of the trained divisional strength of the entire U.S. Army, although an undisclosed number of divisions have been re-formed since the summer at home. They are not, however, fully trained.

Summer Flashback

The Chinese drive from Manchuria against these divisions—and the two British brigades, the Turks and the ROK divisions—bears a remarkable resemblance to the situation of last July in South Korea. But it is a much larger operation than that of the North Koreans. Last summer, the U.S. 24th, 1st Cavalry and the 25th Divisions were driven back mainly by sheer weight of numbers. The GI's could not stand up against forces outnumbering them four or five to one.

Last week the Chinese achieved their first spectacular success in practically the same way. They threw three or four divisions against one American. They attacked across trackless mountains and hills. The word "infiltration" recurred again in battlefront

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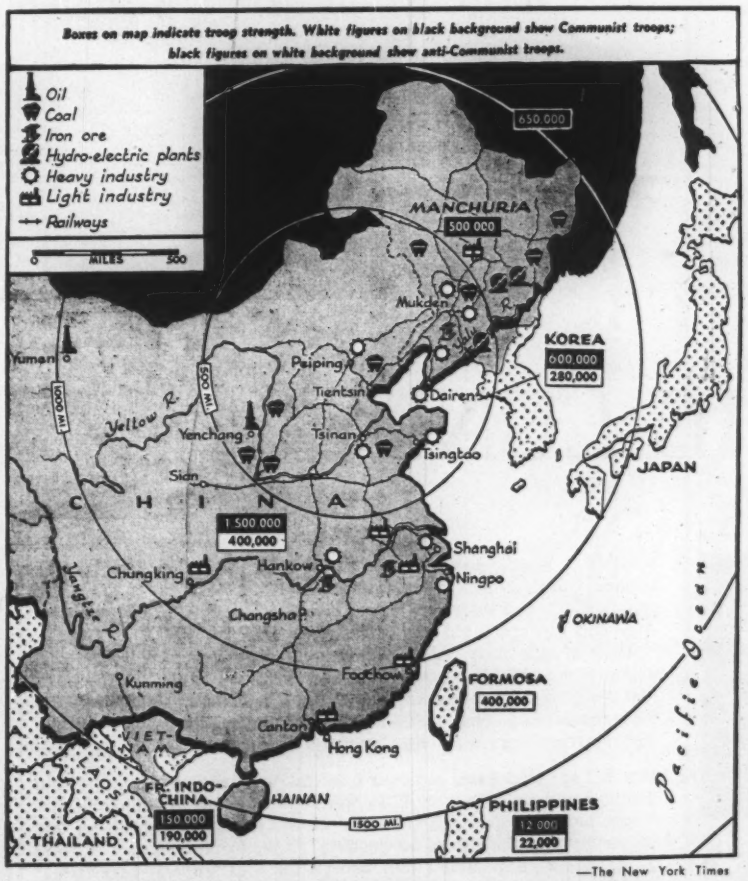

—The New York Times

CHINA: Colossus of the Orient in Asian war threat

ROSS MUNRO *was one of the first Canadian war correspondents to reach the Korean fighting.*

—Maurice Seymour, Chicago

THE LUNDS

THE LUNDS *take time out during "Piccadilly Hayride."*
—Ware

—RCN

THE LUNDS *and the Lunts meet for a chat during run of the Navy Show in England.*

WHEN a Washington, DC, columnist writes an open letter to the famous ballroom-dancing deMarcos, drawing their attention to a couple of "25-year-oldsters" from Canada . . . well, Canadian dancers Alan and Blanche Lund are good and no mistake.

Their story is fairly well known by now . . . dancing High Schoolers in Toronto . . . the war, their marriage, the Navy Show . . . the polio that overtook Blanche on the show's tour in Germany and her complete recovery . . . their year and a half in the London musical "Piccadilly Hayride," and a second Command Performance.

BACK the team then came to Canada, to dance in Montreal and Toronto and to appear in U.S. hotels in Chicago, Washington, Las Vegas and San Francisco . . . to show "a fresh youthfulness and originality that made them outstanding" in the Cotillion Room of NY's Hotel Pierre. Last month they danced for four weeks —"delectably" said *New Yorker* magazine—in the Persian Room of NY's The Plaza. After an over-night at home they're on the road again . . . to Minneapolis, Louisville, New Orleans—and, can we hope, back to Canada?

Same Old Faces in the "Other Audience"

by Melwyn Breen

"CBC WEDNESDAY NIGHT includes radio fare that is unusual and significant. On different weeks it offers works that are new or seldom heard on the air. Types of performances vary, the criterion being the interest and quality of the work and of the production. Items are chosen for imagination, humor, lightness of touch and serious value."

So runs the only statement the CBC has made in defining its three-year-old Wednesday Night Series. The statement is so vague, and the week-to-week variations in program standards so wide, it is becoming increasingly apparent that a better definition is vital to the Series' artistic success.

A talk with Harry Boyle, Director of Programs for the Trans-Canada Network, has served to throw some light on the CBC's original conception of the Series. (Boyle has the ultimate responsibility for what programs are presented each week.)

"The idea behind the series," he says, "is to recapture the large body of potential listeners who have lost faith in radio as a medium for entertainment. They're the ones who think of radio as a vehicle for soap operas, comedians and commercials.

"This view of radio has been the result of a mistake made at the very beginning. When radio was first developing, engineers and technicians kept their fingers on the dials: they wanted to improve it technically. But they didn't care about programming. That's when the ad men stepped in."

The CBC, because it is supported by a public interested in radio as an end and not as a means, has been free of this trend to some extent. But listeners conditioned to the U.S. system must be wooed on the same basis, and with the same programs.

The Trans-Canada Network has done much to mitigate this cynical concept. The high percentage of talks on specialized topics, the high quality of such dramatic programs as the *Stage* series, and the number of musical programs, such as Montreal's *Little Symphony* series, have shown that the radio man's eye is not wholly on the illiterati. The Wednesday Nights are the ideal end-point of that view.

"We've tried to get away from another concomitant of advertising-controlled radio," Boyle explained. "We've tried to make the Wednesday Nights more flexible in terms of timing. Producers were getting so that it seemed more important to get the program *off* the air than to get it on."

Three-way Stretch

So far, for some critics, this makes a negative definition of Wednesday Nights. They are *not* designed for mass-audience listening; they are *not* intended to sell; they are *not* strapped by the demands of rigid hour, half-hour or fifteen-minute divisions. But the problem of finding a positive definition is much more difficult.

A glance over the programs offered in the past three months seems to suggest some groping for a formula in the minds of the program planners. At times there seems to be an attempt to raise the taste and discrimination of the already-existing mass audience; at other times it seems to be levelled at the "other audience"; and at times it seems to be levelled at no one in particular but simply to be the catch-all for pet ideas of the CBC staff itself. And three approaches are exactly two too many.

First, there is the didactic attitude of the Corporation. It is arguable that the taste and intelligence of the mass audience has been raised by repeated programming of good work (*e.g.* music appreciation) but the CBC, by attempting to sugar the pill of culture with apologetic or hand-taking informal continuity, has signified its instructional aim. On Oct. 18 the CBC Opera Company presented a fine production of Puccini's "Turandot". During one of the intervals Ernest Bushnell, Director-General of Programs, came on to talk to the audience. "Well, how do you think it's going?" he said, in effect. "*I* like it so far. Seems to be doing all right." He then talked about the production in a way that suggested that the mass audience was listening, confused but eager for Puccini.

On many of its other programs the CBC has taken this method of surreptitiously backing culture into the consciousness of the regular or soap-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

ERNEST BUSHNELL: *To the faithful*

—John Steele

HARRY BOYLE: *For the faithless.*

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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

BABY BLUEPRINTS

UNDER the impetus of the current crisis, Canada's sluggish civil-defence policy (SN, Oct. 31) has heaved itself up on the bank at last. Breathing heavily and sceptically but nevertheless beginning to think in terms of possible attack, the Department of National Defence has issued a pamphlet with some hints and advice.

The 46-page booklet lists six sections that cover an over-all plan for civil defence. "Organization for Civil Defence" outlines the preliminary organization of the plan, what alert and prepared defence measures should be provided for, *e.g.*, actual defensive or precautionary measures such as strengthening buildings, provision of warning systems, fire-fighting, etc. "Lessons Drawn from Civil Disasters in Canada" describes the effects and the measures for remedying the damage done during the Fraser Valley flood, the Rimouski fire, the Red River flood and the Cabano fire. "Organization for Civil Defence" allocates the roles that each group, federal, provincial and municipal, will be expected to play. "Various Forms of Attack" describes the effects of the A-bomb under different conditions, suggests that the most likely form of attack on Canadian centres would be from an A-bomb exploded at a height of 2,000-3,000 feet. The final sections suggest methods for civil defence and plans for local organizations.

"It is not likely," it adds, however, "that Canada would be regarded as the immediate target for an all-out effort."

■ Disaster continued to haunt Canada last week. Late one afternoon in Kay's store, a four-storey building on Halifax's Barrington Street, head salesman and decorator Arthur Rhude was fitting a plug to an electric Christmas display in a show window. A flash of fire ignited the imitation cotton snow. Rhude vainly tried to smother the blaze with his coat, but soon flames were racing through the store. Before the fire was brought under control, five employees and five shoppers were dead and the building gutted. Last week-end a formal investigation was under way. Among pertinent facts for close scrutiny: there had been no rear door, no escape but through the blazing front door; windows had been barred as burglary protection.

Last week in Calgary, low-lying banks of the ice-choked Bow River overflowed and made 3,000 people homeless in sub-zero weather. The uneven flow of the Bow, after it leaves power dams to the west, is believed to be the cause of the flooding.

Ontario:

CAROLS IN SCHOOLS?

RABBI Abraham L. Feinberg of Toronto's Holy Blossom Temple is a bold thinker and speaker, highly respected by leaders of other religions. While noted for an eminent degree of fairness, he keeps a zealous eye on Jewish doctrine and how any compromise might affect his people. Last week the respected Rabbi told a Sabbath-eve audience that such things as carol singing and other Christmas celebrations in public schools, while conducted in good faith, violated democratic principles. "The public schools are not designed as instruments for the teaching of religion. . . Any intrusion of sectarian teaching, however slight, violates the principle and purpose of the public school." He objected specifically to carols in schools because they made reference to Jesus as the Messiah. ("The Jew does not accept this doctrine.")

In a forum discussion afterwards in which some non-Jewish U of T students participated, the Rabbi's outspoken ideas were somewhat softened by general academic agreement that a commendable goal would be religious teaching on an historical basis.

But Protestant clergymen the next day were not to be softened. A Board of Education member retorted: "This sort of thing disgusts me. . . If we were to go to Israel, we would not expect them to take their festivals and observances out of their schools because we were there." A Presbyterian clergyman bitterly doubted the Rabbi's reputed sense of fairness: "You give a man a really democratic country in which to live and he wants to go ahead and regulate those who are in the vast majority." Other Jewish leaders were quick to state disagreement with the Rabbi's views.

WAR ON "MARGE"

DAIRY men are preparing for war against the packing houses.

Ontario butter producers after a two-year fight finally realized they couldn't get the Government to ban or seriously restrict production of margarine.

So they decided to take the fight to a new front. They would out-compete the seed-oil butter substitute.

—CP

POSTER BOY *for the 1951 March of Dimes campaign in the United States is 12-year-old Larry McKenzie of Windsor, Ont., and his picture is already on millions of pieces of printed material. Larry is a student at Windsor's Red Cross curative workshop and is being helped by Dorothy Meuser, physiotherapy supervisor. He is recovering from an attack of poliomyelitis.*

They announced that soon they hope to market an "all dairy" product which would resemble butter but would sell for less than margarine (now 37 to 39 cents a pound as against butter's 60 to 61 cents).

Major difference in the new product would be a 30% butterfat content as against butter's 84%. This would mean a much greater moisture content which at present is limited by provincial law to 16%. As a first step the dairy men asked the province to remove this restriction.

Quebec:

CIVIC CHIVALRY

ONE DAY last week, would-be Montreal city councillor Yves Laurier set out for City Hall, his nomination papers and deposit money in a brief case. Another few minutes, and he would be one of 125 candidates in the civic elections. A few blocks before reaching his destination, four men set upon him, beat him and a friend, and made off with the case.

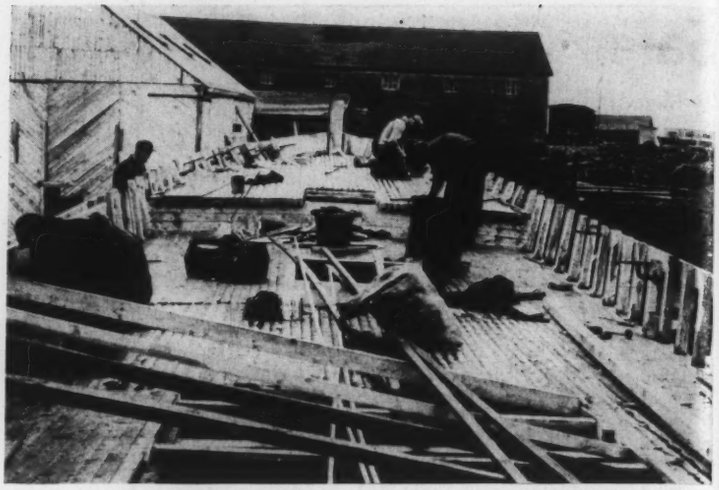
At City Hall, Returning Officer J. A. Mongeau looked at the large clock on the wall of his office. Time was running out fast. It was 11.30 and nominations close at noon.

Then the story broke. Just about everybody agreed that Laurier had "had it." Not only would he have to find another $200 and fill in a new set of papers in a hurry, but he would also have to get 10 qualified electors to sign his papers.

But the impossible happened. Councillor J. O. Asselin, Chairman of the Executive Committee and a candidate in the same district in which Laurier planned to run, heard about the matter. While Laurier left under police escort to try and get more money, Councillor Asselin himself readied a new set of papers. Then, in the space reserved for the 10 signatures, he put his name. Other candidates followed.

Had Laurier failed to qualify, Councillor Asselin and two other candidates who had signed the papers, would have won by acclamation.

Everyone agreed: It was the most generous gesture seen around city hall in many a year.



—CP

"LUKIE'S BOAT." *Shipbuilders in the yards at Clarenville, Nfld., are at work on a new type of fishing boat. Construction of the vessel is part of a drive for modernization of the province's fishing industry. Unofficially called "Lukie's Boat"—the name of an island folk song—she is modelled on Norwegian fishing boats and is intended for use in comparatively rough water. Ottawa is interested.*

Prince Edward Island:

SELLING SPUDS

FINANCIAL assistance from the Federal Agriculture Prices Support Board might make possible the sale of half a million dollars' worth of PEI potatoes, E. D. Reid, Manager of the Island Potato Marketing Board, said last week. The Spanish Government has sent for quotations on an order that would amount to 20,000 tons of tablestock potatoes. Competition can be expected from U.S. growers who have a surplus of 75 million bushels.

However, Reid is confident that PEI could fill the order if the Agricultural Prices Support Board will subsidize the shipment. Such a move, he said, would help remove the province's surplus stock and at the same time keep the market firm.

The Island crop this year is in the vicinity of 7 million bushels.

Saskatchewan:

SHOTGUN?

WITHOUT a request from the city and in fact, over the city's opposition, the provincial cabinet has ordered the annexation to Regina of five and a half square miles of fringe area with five settlements totalling about 3,000.

It is probably the first time in Saskatchewan that such an order has been made. Effective date is Jan. 1.

On that date the village of North Regina will cease to exist. The big Imperial Oil company refinery will come within the city limits and become taxable by the city instead of the adjacent rural muncipality.

But Regina is not thrilled about the increased taxes that may be collected because it will cost a lot more to bring those fringe areas up to city standards and to provide services. The city's population will grow to an unofficial 75,000 but that is only a statistical gain since the people in the fringe areas worked in the city and spent their money in the city.

When federal and provincial elections come along, interesting situ-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

—Miller

MAO TSE-TUNG: *Truman and Attlee ponder a grim dilemma. What does Mao want? To what lengths will he go?*

WAR IN ASIA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

reports. The UN units were again being "cut-off." It again was masses of manpower—ordinary infantry—that counted. It was that way last July.

There are other points of similarity. Reliable reports from the front indicate that American combat training still leaves a lot to be desired. The GI's remain anchored to vehicles too much, relying on the roads. (But in any criticism of the U.S. forces, one should always remember that their casualties have gone over the 30,000 mark!) American Military Intelligence has made more blunders. Last June, the Intelligence Branch at GHQ, Tokyo, originally assessed the North Korean invasion across the 38th Parallel as a "border raid." In recent weeks, Intelligence has bungled again by failing to discern the concentration of Chinese divisions along the Manchurian border.

MacArthur attacked in his home-for-Christmas drive towards the Yalu River on this information. Perhaps it was a "spoiling action" to throw the Chinese offensive off balance. But it did not look like it. The Chinese, successful in drawing practically the entire UN Army into the Manchurian border area, hit them with their vast manpower, and the demoralizing UN retreat set in. In all fairness to MacArthur, he has been terribly handicapped by being unable to strike with his air force at the Red bases in Manchuria. He has been a commander with his strategic air arm tied behind his back.

There are two big questions that some day will have to be answered:

(1) Why did not MacArthur's force stop on the line running from north of Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, to the port of Wonsan on the east coast? This is the waist of the north. MacArthur says he never received instructions to stop short of the Manchurian border. But to draw up the forces on the line mentioned might have provided a breather for proper negotiations.

(2) Why did MacArthur attack two weeks ago when the Peking delegation was arriving at Lake Success? This must have been provocative.

Perhaps both questions are academic; perhaps there has never been any chance of successful negotiation. But these two questions are mystifying in trying to understand the full picture.

On the surface, it looks as if the U.S. Defence Department and the State Department have been working in two different directions.

If the Chinese objectives in Korea are unlimited—if they intend to try to drive the UN army out of the peninsula, our military position is completely untenable. We may succeed in setting up a winter line, but what happens in the spring?

The situation clearly seems to call for a policy that will extricate us from this impossible situation—one which has, in fact, had us at war with Red China since September when the first Chinese prisoners were captured.

The A-bomb is certainly not the answer. It could not bring a settlement. It could only bring a Third World War before any of us in the West are anywhere near ready for a showdown.

The lesson that stands out like a gleaming mountain top in the "Land of the Morning Calm" is that we should not get embroiled in a gigantic struggle in Asia.

If we are going to have to fight—

—Wood in The Richmond News Leader

"OVER THE BRINK?"

and personally I fear we ultimately will have to—it should be almost anywhere but against the Communist hordes in Eastern Asia.

—International

PREPARATION: *While the Allies debate the question of West German rearmament, U.S. officers train cadres of German "guard troops" as precaution.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

ALL FOR UNITY—BUT HOW?

Council of Europe Federalists Yield To Practical Approach of British

by Willson Woodside

Strasbourg.

THIS border city, which has been fought over so often that its inhabitants have resigned themselves to speaking a mixture of French and German, has witnessed a new invasion and another rearguard action. The invasion was by several thousands of students from universities all over Europe. But their torchlight procession came only after the federal idea for which they were demonstrating had been yielded up in a rearguard action which lasted nearly the whole week.

—© Karsh

WILLSON WOODSIDE

Only the Italians held out for federation until the end. When the French and Germans yielded, the battle was over. The British, Scandinavian, Irish and most of the Benelux delegates had won their fight for a "functional" approach through the building up of more specialized agencies like the Schuman Plan coal and steel pool, bringing these within the scope of the Council of Europe and gradually developing it into a true parliament for Europe.

It was a British Conservative delegate, Robert Boothby, who finally spiked the federalists by pointing out that they could only unite "a half of a half of Europe" at present; and a British Labor delegate, R. W. G. Mackay, who produced the new formula which the Assembly agreed to consider. For the other British Laborites, however, who vote as a *bloc* in strict accordance with their Government's policy, this still looked too much like the "supra-national state."

Coming from the UN, you have to get used to the idea that here it is Britain which is accused of blocking all progress. It would be no exaggeration to say that during the first four days of debate the main topic was Britain. The very first speaker, after the opening address launched into a harsh denunciation of the British use of the veto in the Council of Ministers. A British Laborite replied with a warm defence of his nation, going back to Magna Carta.

British Defence

A French delegate said, with a touch of sarcasm, that one must be fair, "even to England." A British Conservative reminded the continentals that they probably would not be free and sitting here if Britain hadn't held out in 1940-41. This deplorable exchange went on for a couple of hours or more, and desultory sniping continued for the next three days.

The Assembly never did get down to serious, practical discussion of Mackay's alternative proposal to formal federation. During all this trying time one wondered just what kind of body this was, and whether it could ever achieve anything. A good many delegates seemed to feel the same way. "We have to make a choice now;" exclaimed the much respected Dutch delegate, Miss Klompé, "do we go ahead, or do we do nothing?"

"If we don't begin to study the Mackay proposal immediately, we might as well give up", shouted the excitable French Socialist, André Philip. "One has to begin somewhere", pleaded the immensely corpulent German Socialist, Carlo Schmid, adding: "We are still federalists, but we cannot agree to the solution of a little Europe." Finally they decided to set up a committee to study the Mackay proposal and report on it by March.

The answer to the question as to what kind of a body this Assembly is, and why it carries on like this, is quite important. It is not a European parliament—not by a long way. At the most it is a constituent assembly trying to work out some form of European Union acceptable to all its members. And it has not even been elected by the peoples of Europe and specifically charged to do this job.

Some delegates have been elected by their parliaments, many more have been selected by their political parties, and others appointed by their governments. It was *the Governments* who set up the Council of Europe and wrote its Statute—under the pressure of Mr. Churchill's United Europe Movement. All this Assembly can hope to do is use the same kind of

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pressure to bring the governments to accept changes in the Statute which will increase the Assembly's powers and ultimately transform it into a true parliament.

It is here, perhaps, that the British Laborite delegation is most resented: for its members appear, not as the "good Europeans" which most of the others consider themselves, acting for the Assembly, but as official representatives of the Government which is most determined to restrict the functions of the Assembly.

Mackay is the saving exception, and the plan which his Labor colleagues would not endorse calls for the development of the Council of Europe into a parliament of two houses. The present Consultative Assembly would become the lower house, and the present Council of Ministers the upper house.

This European Parliament would not be given in advance any powers to legislate on specific matters; it would only acquire its powers bit by bit.

European Cabinet

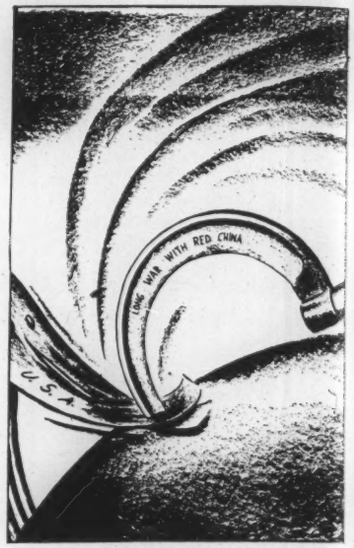
A cabinet is also provided for, its scope to grow much like that of the parliament with the building up of the international agencies. Responsible to both houses, it would meet regularly, organize the agenda for the Assembly and prepare legislation. It would also control the administrative organs. The first department expected to be set up would be one to control the Marshall Plan Council OEEC, which everyone here wants to bring within the Council of Europe. In time, departments might be created for most members of the cabinet, for defence, customs, finance, trade, agriculture, transport, production, social services and legal questions.

If the debate during this recent session means anything at all, it indicated that the Assembly has decided to press on with the setting up of new international agencies for Europe, of the kind listed above, and develop some kind of single parliamentary body to control them. It voted to set up working parties to study new agencies for transport and agriculture, and then went on to the urgent and thorny problem of a European Army.

Here the Assembly showed itself at its best, ending a last-day marathon debate in a burst of goodwill and European patriotism, and voting just before midnight. The early stages of the debate cannot have been very pleasant for the German delegates. Speaker after speaker, French, Danish, Dutch or Belgian, mentioned how often their country had been invaded during recent times, and made it clear that one purpose of a European Army was to make Germany a safe partner, even if another purpose was to defend her territory.

The German Christian Democrats announced that they would vote for the Resolution instead of abstaining; but the German Socialists turned down all the pleas of their Socialist colleagues from other lands, and said that because they were offered only military and not political equality, they would have to vote No.

The result was 83 to 7. Among the 19 abstainers were the British Labor delegates, who took almost no part in the discussion, insisting that the Assembly had no power to discuss the matter. The other delegates, while recognizing that they had no authority to discuss military details or the number of divisions needed, insisted that it was their right and duty to give a political lead, as they did in opening up this question with Mr. Churchill's Resolution in August.



—Little in The Nashville Tennessean
"RUSSIA'S HOPE"

None, I think, had any illusions that by passing a new Resolution they had settled the matter. It was pointed out that while a European Army would obviously have to be part of the Atlantic Army and come under its Supreme Commander, not all members of the Council of Europe were members of the Atlantic Pact. A Dutch delegate commented that it seemed there were to be four kinds of troops in Europe: national armies, the European Army, the British Army, and the American-Canadian forces.

Certainly there is a great deal of tidying up needed here and the person who came the nearest to pointing the way, Robert Boothby, received very close attention. He suggested that they should, 1) negotiate a pact of Western European Union, 2) gradually develop the Committee of Ministers into an executive political authority, 3) subordinate all "functional" European organizations to the Council of Europe, 4) integrate the United States of Europe into a wider Western or Atlantic Union, 5) reorganize the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaty organizations into a single military council charged with the creation of an integrated defence force for the Western world, and 6) establish a Supreme Council of Western European, United States and British Commonwealth representatives to direct the foreign policy, the military strategy and the economic development of this grand union.

The key word in this argument is *vitality*; and after looking over Europe the past two months I agree with Boothby that only through close association with the United States can Europe be sufficiently revitalized to survive. At that, it is going to be a very close call, unless our friends at Strasbourg and we in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pass very quickly from talk to action.

BOOKS

PICKING THEM OUT

HERE is the second instalment of Saturday's Night's guide to some of the happiest and most rewarding Christmas buying — the selection of books for children. As an aid to parents, proud uncles and practically everybody, the books have been classified by age groups.

THE CHRISTMAS FOREST — by Louise Fatio, illustrated by Roger Duvoisin—*Saunders*—$1.75.

■ What might have happened to the sleigh-load of gifts Santa had worked so hard to finish if Mr. Fox had not seen the empty sandwich box and the waiting reindeer. Santa's "dear friends of the forest" come to the rescue and each one does his bit to ensure the delivery of every last gift. The enchanting illustrations by Roger Duvoisin place this lovely book very high indeed on the Christmas list. It is a "read-aloud Family Book" which seven-year-olds can read for themselves.

THE BEAR ON THE BALCONY—by Ruth Helm, pictures by Richard Archer—*Oxford*—$2.75.

■ Humphrey, the bear, came home with little Johnny to spend the summer on the balcony. Everything went just fine until Humphrey began to insist on a diet made up solely of cinnamon buns and honey. But Johnny dealt with this problem successfully, too. Boys and girls 4-8.

SANDY THE RED DEER—by F. Fraser Darling, illustrated by Kiddell-Monroe — *Oxford* — $1.35.

■ A book which breathes the pure and delightful atmosphere of the Scottish Highlands. The red deer which make their home there are observed through the eyes of Roddie and Flora, children of Munro Mackenzie, a stalker. Prose and pictures both have an especial lift. For boys and girls, 7 to 10.

PICKEN'S EXCITING SUMMER — by Norman Davis—illustrated by Winslade—*Oxford*—$1.75.

■ This is the story of a little boy who is the son of an African jungle chieftain. The experiences he has are strange and wonderful. He has a pet monkey that is almost human in doing funny things. For boys mostly 8-12.

—Winslade

From "Picken's Exciting Summer"

GOING STEADY—by Anne Emery—*Ryerson*—$3.25.

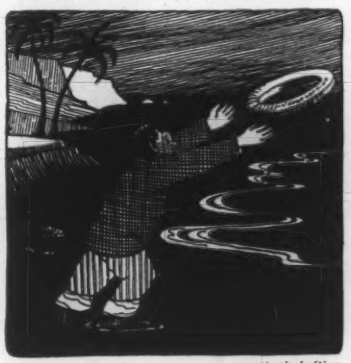
■ Here is a serious problem tackled with sympathy for both parents and the teen-agers who are "going steady." The writer faces the ticklish puzzle with frankness and a complementary amount of humor. For teen-agers.

WINNING DIVE—by M. G. Bonner—*McClelland & Stewart*—$2.50.

■ Youngsters 8-12 can enjoy their summer holidays all over again as they read this story of camp life—swimming competitions, hikes, baseball, etc.

DOCTOR DOLITTLE AND THE GREEN CANARY — by Hugh Lofting — *Longmans, Green* — $3.50.

■ The drawings and text of this story carry excitement, suspense and jolly good fun. Here are more of Pippinella's adventures with the good little doctor and his animal friends. For boys and girls 7-11.



—Hugh Lofting

From "Dr. Dolittle"

HENRY HARE'S BOXING MATCH—by Dorothy Clewes—illustrated by Patricia W. Turner—*Clarke, Irwin*—75 cents.

A delightfully planned little story for the four-or-five-year-olds.

CHARLEY THE HORSE — by Tony Palazzo — *Macmillan*—$3.25.

■ Five-year-olds will love this beautiful picture book which tells the story of the horse with the great gift of making many friends. But Charley found that there was work as well as play in the world, and he found that that wasn't a bad thing, either.

RUBBALONG TALES — by Enid Blyton — illustrated by Norman Meredith—*Macmillan*—$1.10.

■ Little Rubbalong and his remarkable Ma come to settle down in Tiptop Village. Ma knows some useful spells; life becomes very difficult for unpleasant characters. A British-written story for boys and girls 8-11.

HERE AND THERE AND EVERYWHERE — by Alice Gall and Fleming Crew—*Oxford*—$1.75.

■ Children 5-8 will like these very short, simple nature stories. Two-color paintings heighten the pleasing effect.

SAGEBRUSH FILLY — by Eugenia Stone — *McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00.

■ This is a handsome illustrated book, a Junior Literary Guild selection. Boys and girls, 9-14, will warm to the touching story of the lovely filly horse owned by Rick Mapleton and his sister.

—Thoreau MacDonald

From "Abitibi Adventure"

ABITIBI ADVENTURE—by Jack Hambleton—drawings by Thoreau MacDonald — *Longmans, Green*—$2.75.

■ This is a fast-moving story by the well-known Canadian writer on the out-doors. The hero's airplane crashes in the bush in the middle of winter. Bill and his Irish terrier Mickey have to get out by foot. He then lives in logging camps, works for a paper company, experiences one thrill after another. This is a red-blooded boy's story for all young Canadians. For 11-16.

EMIL—by Erich Kastner—illustrations by Trier —*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.00.

■ These are the famous Emil stories: "Emil and the Detectives," "Emil and the Tree Twins." Puckish story of a young boy hero, Conrad: an unemployed circus horse offers to take him to the South Pacific, to get material for an essay. For 11-15.

BACKGROUND

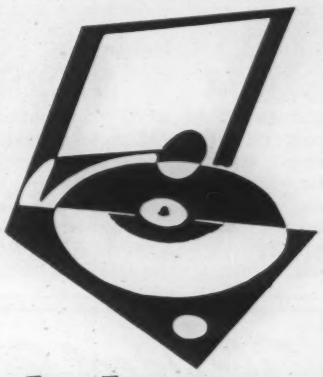
SON OF A HUNDRED KINGS — by Thomas B. Costain—*Doubleday*—$3.00.

HERE is a novel which will be welcomed as a Christmas present by all book lovers. It is as Canadian as was Mr. Costain by birth and much of the background and not a few of the incidents and action are based on the author's recollections.

"Son of a Hundred Kings" is more of a period piece than the historical romances for which Mr. Costain is noted. Its setting is the turn of the century. If the reader should be one who has nostalgic memories of those easy days when an automobile was the same object of wonder that a team of high-stepping coach horses is today, he will devour Mr. Costain's novel with relish; if he knows that era of overstuffed furniture and overbustled women by hearsay only, he will find

—Earl Mayan

From "Sagebrush Filly"



the browser

That fine old word gramophone (and they are still using it quite happily in England) conjures up for most of us old-timers the little wooden box with the big horn that was our introduction to the wonderful invention that superseded the music box. And the picture would not be complete, of course, without that alert, and rather large, fox terrier with ears pricked to his master's voice. Those ears, and thousands of human pairs, are still pricked to His Master's Voice recordings for they are justly famous to-day for the perfection of their finish—indeed, they are considered by many to be the absolute ultimate in fidelity. Smith's make something of a fetish of HMV records so if you have your Christmas list handy, check it against these four, remembering that they are chosen from quite a wide selection of HMVs at Smith's—*CONCERTO FOR OBOE AND ORCHESTRA* by Corelli played by Evelyn Rothwell (oboe) with the Halle Orchestra; *LOHENGRIN—Prelude to Act I*—the Halle Orchestra conducted by Sir John Barbirolli; *MEYERBEER—Les Patineurs Ballet Suite*—the Sadler's Wells Orchestra under Constant Lambert; and *THE GLASGOW ORPHEUS CHOIR* under Crimond singing the *Twenty-Third Psalm* and *Sea Sorrow*. All these are 78 rpm so they can be enjoyed on the standard record players and they are $1.20 each.

If, however, you're into the long-playing bracket, Smith's have the answer in a wonderful selection of 33 1/3 rpm records that will delight the truly musical no less than those who simply like to relax. For instance, there's the London LP of CHRISTMAS CAROLS ($4.95) sung by the Bach Choir that is lovely enough to lift the heart of Scrooge himself! It opens, of course, with the irreplaceable *O Come All Ye Faithful* and records ten of the top favourite traditional carols including *The Holly and the Ivy, Good King Wenceslas, Silent Night* (unaccompanied) through to the gracious and joyful *God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen*. The Bach Choir, as perhaps you know, was founded in 1876 and quickly rose to fame under the baton of Otto Goldschmidt; its female choristers were originally trained by the conductor's wife who had once been engaged to sing by the great showman, Phineas T. Barnum—to wit, the celebrated Jenny Lind. There are now some four hundred and fifty voices in the Choir and, conducted by Dr. Reginald Jacques, it makes of these carols a most beautiful recording.

Another London LP gem is the *BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY NO. 7 IN A MAJOR* ($5.95)—Opus 92 to you—played by the Orchestra of the Concertgebouw of Amsterdam conducted by Erick Kleiber. Another perfect gift is RCA Victor's long-playing *NUTCRACKER SUITE* ($4.45) with Eugene Ormandy conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra—choose your gift with an expert at your elbow at

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the era when grandmother and grandfather stepped out together brought to life vividly and accurately.

"Son of a Hundred Kings" might be called a novel after the Dickensian tradition. There is the same pitiless portrayal of the social snob, the young bloods who fancy themselves behind the wheel of the motor car (or was it the steering rod?) and the gulf between the social set and those on the wrong side of the tracks. The countless vignettes, devastating in their clarity and understanding, reveal the author's photographic memory. Especially good are the descriptions of fashions and the Victorian way of a boy with a girl. These may seem pretty faded now, but a half-century ago they were ultra-smart.

The setting of "Son of a Hundred Kings" is an industrial town; it might as easily as not have been Mr. Costain's own town of Brantford, where he once worked on a newspaper. The central character is a lad known as Ludar Prentice. He arrives at the town of Balfour without friends and is taken in charge by a kindly carpenter. Eventually he also works on the newspaper, comes to know people on both sides of the tracks, even getting involved in a feud between the "first families" and winding up as chief suspect in a murder mystery.

It is a story of charm in its setting and excitement in unfolding. We have heard that Mr. Costain is rather happy about this book; we think he has a right to be—*F.E.D.McD.*

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

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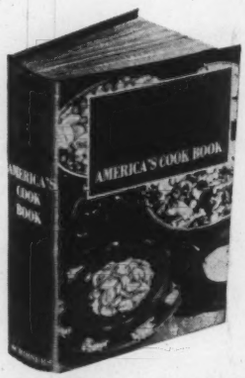

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THE "OTHER AUDIENCE"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

opera minded listeners. Informal continuity carries with it a kind of naïveté that seems to have its roots in the mass-audience concept and its head in the clouds of liberal idealism. It has tended to mar the dignity of otherwise excellent programming.

But while it may be true that higher-level programming is eventually followed by an improvement in the taste and intelligence of the mass-audience, it is a slow process that cannot be made a direct result. Education is a disciplinary process and people do not listen to the radio to be disciplined. They are not looking for spiritual guidance or for improvement. The mass-audience listens to the radio for roughly the same reason they go to the movies: "to hold hands," said James Agate, "and to see life as they think it is lived by people with money."

Thus Bushnell's mid-opera pep-talk was either based on a contemptuous belief that no one who genuinely liked opera was listening or on a self-deluding conviction that those who were listening were listening to learn. To the element of listeners who were there because they wanted to hear the music, it seemed insulting. And these are the "other audience"!

Then there's a tendency to present programs that are not directed to any audience, mass *or* select. There are times when one can recognize that the Series has become a catchall for programs that reflect the private tastes of CBC personnel and which have no other place for airing. Radio, like every other medium that must strike the compromise between abstract aesthetic standards and the mass consciousness, can be a frustrating business. Consequently, one can understand that the institution of the Wednesday Night was looked upon as an Elysian Field of unrestriction by program planners.

And the result of this: programs, *e.g.*, the reading of Hazel Robinson's "Improvisations on a Sombre Theme" and Stephen Phillips' "Paolo and Francesca," that simply do not qualify on any count. Specialized programs that cannot be justified even in terms of "art for art's sake" do just as much to destroy one's belief in the Series' intrinsic value as does the watering down of high-level programs to the preconceived mass-audience.

And the two trends met and struggled dramatically, artificially and even ludicrously in last week's presentation of an art symposium. With the theme "Are the Arts out of Touch with the People?" the CBC clearly revealed its confusion.

(This is the first of two articles on the CBC Wednesday Night Series.)

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PEOPLE

TOP MARKS

■ **Eugène Gibeau,** well-known Montreal shoe manufacturer, has sold 25,000 cases of apples in the last 13 years. Every cent of profit has gone to help underprivileged children. Last week his super-salesmanship was recognized by the St. Lawrence Kiwanis Club. Zotique L'Espérance, Chairman of the club's 1950 apple campaign, presented him with a cigarette case in the form of a golden apple on a wooden base. Mr. Gibeau's apple selling has netted $30,000 for the club.

■ Two Canadians, **Noel Fothergill** of Hamilton, Ont., and **William G. Dean** of Toronto, are among four students at McGill University who have been awarded Carnegie Fellowships in Arctic Studies. Fothergill, ex-RCN, is a master mariner and has taken part in exploration along the Labrador coast. Dean served in the RCA, has taught at the University of Toronto and done exploration and survey work in the Northwest Territories. The fellowships will enable them to continue studies leading to PhD degrees in McGill's Department of Geography.

■ A priceless Aubusson tapestry depicting Ottawa in relief map form has arrived at the capital's French Embassy. It is thought to be France's way of saying "thank you" for the choice of a Frenchman, **Jacques Greber,** as the master planner for the Ottawa of the future. It may be held till next year for official presentation by **President Auriol** when he visits Canada.

■ Four old sourdoughs, all close to 80, **John Dines, Alex Adams, Andrew Baird** and **Dave Ballantine** (*left to right below*), were flown from the Yukon to be special guests at the Byline Ball run by the local branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club. Adams, one-time dancing partner of Klondike Kate who hadn't been outside the Yukon for 51 years, took up his dancing again. Dines, at various times prospector, musician and elocutionist, rendered a new song by himself entitled "Calling All Sourdoughs." Radio commentator **Eve Henderson** acted as MC dressed as "the lady known as Lou" (*centre, below*). For five days the oldtimers were not allowed to relax. They toured the city as guests of many organizations and were taken in a fire truck to visit outlying oilfields to see Alberta's brand of gold.

—Globe and Mail

THE GREY CUP: *Worth all the mud.*

■ Splattered with mud from head to foot, Toronto Argonauts' quarterback **Al Dekdebrun** happily clutched the Grey Cup after his team's 13-0 victory in the muddy battle with Winnipeg Blue Bombers (SN, Dec. 5).

BE PREPARED

■ Organization of Winnipeg's civil defence to be prepared for any emergencies, including atomic bombing attacks, has begun. The Manitoba Government announced the appointment of a coordinator of civil defence for the whole province. He is **Lt. Col. Alfred Charles Delaney,** a veteran of nearly 30 years' service in the permanent force. He will establish a provincial civil defence office and devote his full time to the new post. Meantime, Winnipeg seeks a full-time director to head the city's entire scheme (a 13-point plan) for civilian preparedness.

■ In Vancouver, **Registrar H. L. Robinson** sprang a legal surprise. Following the ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada which termed illegal a restrictive covenant prohibiting the sale of an Ontario property to Jews or colored races, Mr. Robinson disclosed that a similar decision became part of BC common law in 1911. This has never been challenged in court. "The creed, color, race or politics of a purchaser is no concern of ours except in time of war when we may be given direction by higher authority," said Registrar Robinson.

—Ranson

FLOWN *from the Yukon for five days of sourdough memories in Edmonton.*

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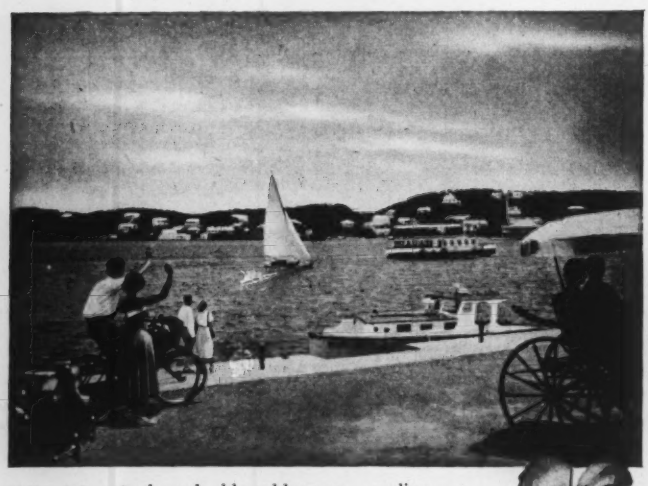

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LETTERS

Niagara Bouquet

I WOULD like you to know how much we here in the Bureau appreciated the very fine presentation of the Niagara area (SN, Nov. 14). I have heard several complimentary remarks regarding the presentation.

St. Catharines, Ont. LOUIS J. CAHILL
Niagara Editorial Bureau

Old School

IN YOUR story on The Falls (SN, Nov. 14), a caption reads: "Ridley . . . oldest boys' boarding school."

"Private Schools in Canada" says that King's College School, Windsor, Nova Scotia, was founded in 1788. Ridley College was founded in 1889.

Windsor, NS. HERBERT DALTON, JR.

Pollsters Reply

AN EDITORIAL (SN, Nov. 14) takes the Gallup Poll to task for asking the people of Canada whether members of Parliament are elected or appointed. He argues that "at least half of those who did not give the right answer . . . were not sure whether the process in which they exercised that vote was properly called electing or appointing . . ." Surely the word "elections" is known to all voters as the process in which they exercise their vote. Every official, semi-official and non-official reference to the process refers to them as elections. There is at least more documentation to the Poll's figures than to the editorial writer's arbitrary figure of "at least half . . ."

Toronto, Ont. WALTER J. COX,
Canadian Opinion Company

Steel in Future

RE YOUR *Ottawa View* (Nov. 14) remarks about the steel situation, you say that the big manufacturers of refrigerators and stoves can switch to alternative lines but this is not easy for the small firms. So far as we can see, it is going to be no easier for large firms than for small. Our company, which we suppose would be classed as a large one, makes many lines besides refrigerators and stoves, but all except a small minority are made from steel sheets. Enamel cooking utensils, galvanized pails, tubs, garbage cans, milk shipping cans, stove pipe, eavestrough, etc., are equally affected by any steel sheet shortage. The minority of our lines which are made from aluminum, copper or stainless steel could not possibly be expanded at this time because of shortages in those metals. . . .

The trouble is that Canada has about one-third of the steel-producing capacity per capita that the United States has. The United States could devote one-third of their steel production to defence purposes and still have twice as much steel per capita for civilian purposes as Canada would have if all Canadian steel were devoted to civilian purposes. . . . Even a very slight diversion of Canadian steel to defence is bound to hit civilian users in Canada far more severely. . . .

W. F. HOLDING,
President and Managing Director,
General Steel Wares Ltd.
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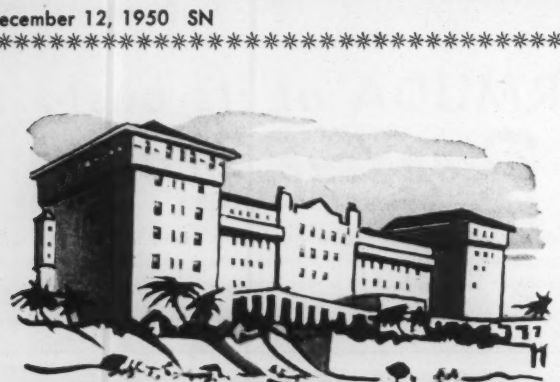

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MUSIC

OPERA'S GUIDING ANGELS

LAST YEAR an excellent Opera Festival was staged in the Royal Alexandra Theatre by the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto, using top Canadian talent from the Conservatory's Opera School. Suddenly, a couple of weeks ago, a group of interested outsiders learned that the Conservatory was reluctantly giving up the idea of another Festival this year. The University (the Conservatory is under the University) felt that the heavy burden of administration and financial responsibility could not continue to be borne yearly by the provincial University.

This was appalling news to those who had hoped that last year's Festival was the beginning of a Canadian National Opera Company. They decided to petition the University for time in which to see if they could not find the money and the people willing to take over the responsibility. The University was more than willing.

In 48 hours the group had raised a promised initial $18,000 and had suggested a Board of Directors agreeable to the University (as Dr. David W. Pratt, one of the originators, said: "We wanted the baby to be the legitimate offspring of the new organization and the University"). Last week the group jubilantly called the press and radio together and announced that everything was set. The Opera Festival will take place at the Royal Alexandra, Feb. 8 to 16 and will include "Marriage of Figaro," "Madame Butterfly" and "Faust."

ON THE TABLES

CHILDREN'S CORNER SUITE—*Debussy.* Leopold Stokowski and his orchestra and André Caplet's arrangement all combined in a colorful richly recorded version of the work. (Only *complete* recording of the *Suite* is still the Giseking.) *(Victor—33—LM9)*

CONCERTO NO. 2 IN B-FLAT—*Beethoven.* William Kapell, pianist, with Golschmann and the NBC Symphony Orchestra transferred to LP. The steely quality of the old 78 version is eliminated in the re-recording. *(Victor—33—LM12)*

OVERTURE TO WILLIAM TELL—*Rossini.* SKATERS WALTZ — *Waldteufel.* Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra give the two old favorites a rollicking retreatment on LP. Their 78 version always was the select recording: LP confirms it. *(Victor—33—LM14)*

LES PRELUDES—*Liszt.* VARIATIONS ON A THEME BY HADYN—*Brahms.* Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra. LP advantages put the Ormandy version of the symphonic poem ahead of the Stokowski (Victor) version, but Jorda for London still is the most brilliantly recorded. Three versions of the *variations* have been made by London, Victor and Columbia. Columbia's version is colorful and fresh and the recording is excellent. *(Columbia—33—ML2066)*

SONGS OF CHARLES TRENET. The famous French singer makes a recording of 14 of his songs on LP, including everybody's favorites "La Mer," "Hop-Hop." To cavil, more variety—all of them are jump—might have shown his versatility. Recording: good. *(Columbia—33—ML4275)*

MUSIC FOR STRING INSTRUMENTS, PERCUSSION AND CELESTA — *Bartok.* Harold Byrns and the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra give a top-flight performance of this difficult but intensely rewarding work. Recording: unfortunately deadened. *(Capitol—33—L8048)*

SYMPHONY NO. 3 IN B-MINOR — *Gliere.* "Ilya Mourometz" performed by the symphony orchestra of the Academy of Santa Cecilia, Rome, under Jacques Rachmilovich. The bombastic, even pompous work was a natural for the Stokowski treatment and this version seems thin in comparison. LP offers, however, the usual advantages. Recording: good. *(Capitol—33—P8047)*

SYMPHONY NO. 1 IN B-FLAT MAJOR —*Schumann.* An event long awaited by collectors, the recording by Piero Coppola and the National Symphony Orchestra fulfills all expectations. The reading by the ensemble of the "Spring" symphony is, plainly and simply, glorious. Recording: superb. *(London—78—LA 132).*

SONATA NO. 2 IN G-MINOR—*Schumann.* Continuing the trend of the last two years towards the recording of Schumann, this album presents Kathleen Long in a highly emotional treatment of this moving work. Recording: excellent *(London — 78 — LA 209)*

—Margaret Tomai

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL: *At 8 p.m. EST the CBC will again broadcast coast-to-coast the* St. Nicholas Cantata, *conducted last year in its first Canadian presentation by the composer Benjamin Britten. The broadcast will originate from Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto. It will be sung by the Grace Church Choir with their tenor Gordon Wry* (above) *in his previous role of St. Nicholas. The CBC Orchestra will be in the church, conducted by Geoffrey Waddington.*

THE BEAVER *likes Jamaica too.*

"Beaver's" Home

LIKED your Jamaica story (SN, Nov. 21) but wasn't that a picture of Tower Isle on Page 41? And why not a picture of Lord Beaverbrook's estate on the island? Maritimers especially would have liked to see it.

Moncton, NB. G. W. ROBBINS

■ *Yes, it was Tower Isle, not Casa Blanca. Herewith is a picture of the palm-covered grounds and "Cromarty," the winter home of the "Beaver," near Montego Bay, Jamaica.*

THEN AND NOW

HONOR

Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, President of Acadia University at Wolfville, NS, is the new Chairman of the Maritime Central Advisory Committee on Education.

AWARD

A. Murray Anderson, of Sherbrooke, Que., forestry engineering student at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, has won Price Brothers $400 scholarship.

APPOINTMENT

Major H. H. A. Parker, 35, of Toronto, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed General Staff Officer, grade one, at Central Command Headquarters, Ottawa. He succeeds Col. C. B. Ware, DSO, who is now Army Commandant at Calgary.

DEATHS

The **Very Rev. Peter Bryce,** 71, former Moderator of the United Church of Canada and one of the country's most loved religious figures (see *Front Page*).

Albert LeRoy Ellsworth, 74, Toronto industrialist, sportsman and philanthropist, one of Canada's top oilmen and founder, in 1906, of the British American Oil Co. Ltd.

August Frederick Necker, 73, well-known Saskatchewan hotelman; in Moose Jaw.

Robert James Browne, 66, Toronto Orangeman who rose from constable to Police Commissioner and the city's Senior Magistrate; in Toronto Western Hospital, of bronchial pneumonia.

Donald McIntyre, 60, of Appin, Ont., former MLA for Middlesex South and one of Western Ontario's most prominent cattle dealers; in Toronto General Hospital.

Dr. A. W. (Bill) Knox, 32, one of Canada's outstanding young medical men; at his father's home in Kelowna, BC, after a brief illness.

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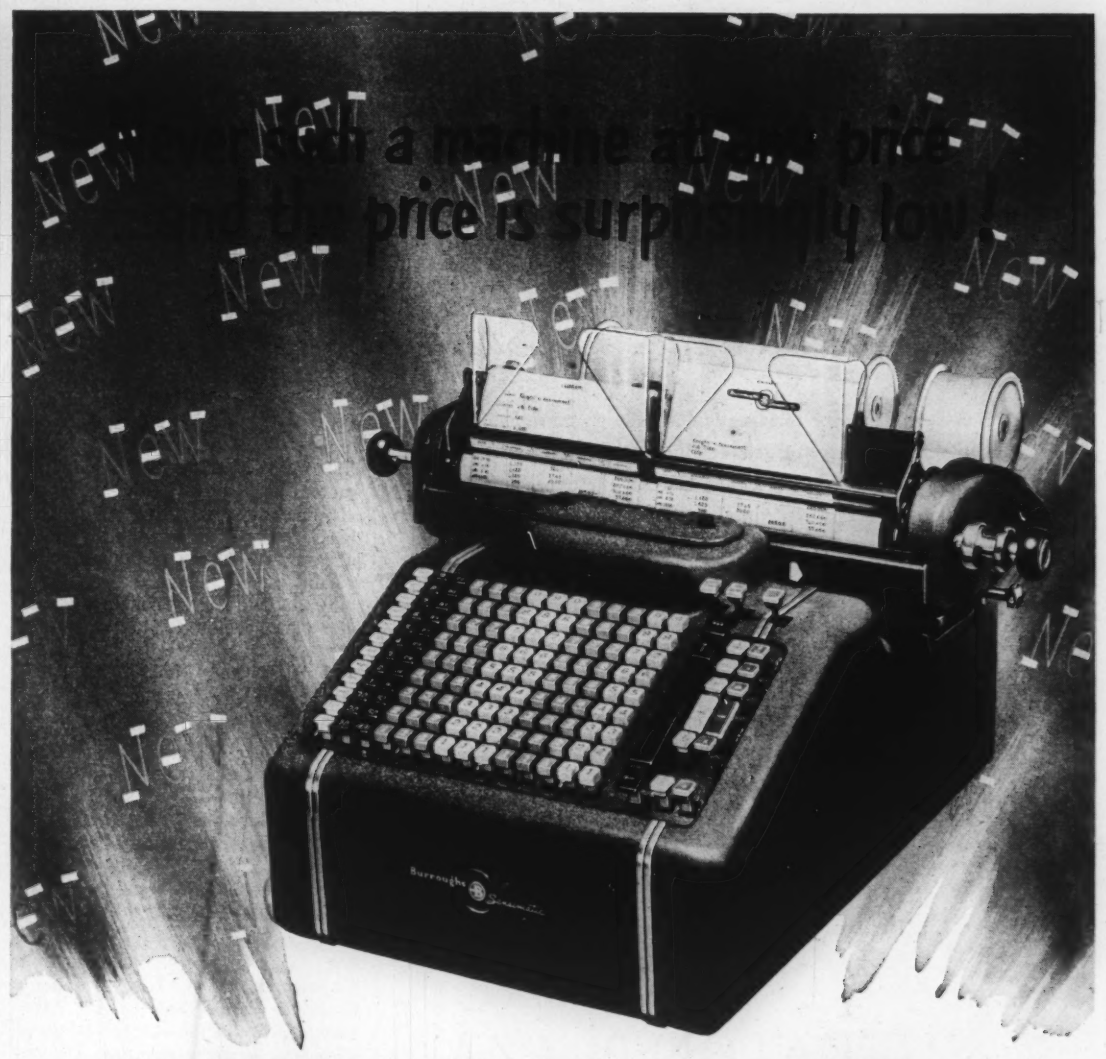

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THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL — If you want to keep the properly subdued musical background in your house from mid-December on, just put this Boston Symphony version of Yuletide favorites on your machine; set it for repeat. It should make everyone feel Yule-ish. *(Victor—45—49-1341.)*

RHAPSODY IN BLUE—*Gershwin.* The durable jazz classic still again; this time, with José and Amparo Iturbi at a double-piano score, along with the RCA Symphony Orchestra, for which José takes time from the keyboard to conduct. *(Victor—45—WDM1366.)*

CLAIRE DE LUNE—*Debussy.* Stokowski and his symphony with the old favorite on a long player. *Victor—45—49-1009-A.)*

LA VALSE—*Ravel.* Boston Symphony, Munch conducting, perform this bland choreographic poem for orchestra with suitable blandness. Recording: excellent. *(Victor—45—49-1213-A.)*

SONATA NO. 4 IN F SHARP—*Scriabin.* A crisp, scintillating performance by brilliant pianist William Schatkamer. Recording catches all facets of the thoughtful interpretation. *(Victor—45—49-0700-A.)*

SYMPHONY NO. 100 IN G-MAJOR. SYMPHONY NO. 94 IN G-MAJOR—*Hadyn.* Hugo Rignold conducts the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra through a crisp, spirited version of the "Military"; Sir Malcolm Sargent conducts the same orchestra in a tenderly precise treatment of the delightful "Surprise." Recording: excellent. *(Columbia—33—ML4276)*

BACH — A GERMAN ORGAN MASS (Third Part of the Klavierubung). Fritz Heitman at the Charlottenburg Palace Organ presents a collector's item. Transfer from the Telefunken matrices have brought out the bass response missing in their pressings. For specialists, a must. The organ is a superb Baroque and is given full dimensions. *Capitol—33—P8029)*

CONCERTO GROSSO IN G-MINOR—*Vivaldi.* CONCERTO GROSSO IN F-MINOR—*Scarlatti.* In the Vivaldi, Antonio Guarnieri conducts the Orchestra of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino to produce a rather gummy version of a sprightly work. Edmund Weyns and the Wiesbaden Collegium Musicum, repressed from German Telefunken, give an expert performance of a not very interesting Scarlatti work. Recording: good. *(Capitol—33—L8035)*

SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN F-MINOR—*Tchaikovsky.* Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra give us a fine new version of the work, exceeding the earlier Kleiber, Sargent, Ormandy versions. Unfortunately a gratuitous cut of the *scherzo* mars an unreserved recommendation. Recording: excellent. *(Victor—33—LM1008)*

SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN A, OPUS 90 ("Italian") — *Mendelssohn.* Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra reread the score for LP. Fine, but don't relinquish the version by the conductor and the orchestra made in the mid-thirties for LP advances. Has the sweet brilliance of the early version but the enthusiasm seems fled. Recording: good. *(Victor — 33 — LM20)*

■ Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra has a busy winter season scheduled with ten concerts planned. In addition to the three regular symphony concerts there are three youth concerts and four children's concerts all conducted by Eugene Kash.

As a prelude to the first children's concert of November 25 the Children's Concert Association held its fifth annual poster competition for children. Posters were designed and painted with musical themes as inspiration. The judges were Norman MacLaren (SN, Dec. 5), Kathleen Fenwick of the National Gallery and Photographer Yousuf Karsh.

Brain-Teaser:

1 For The Ladies

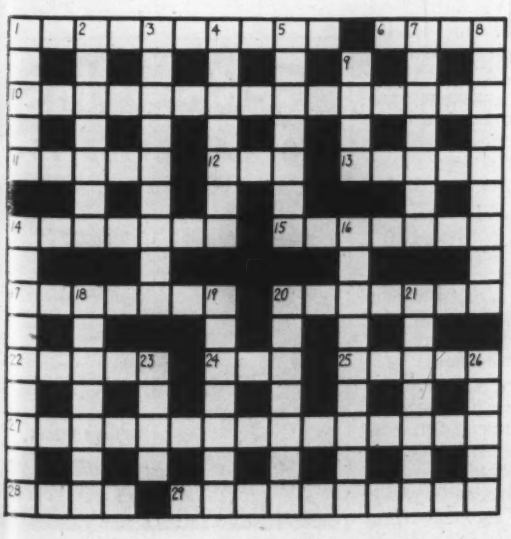
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. C.B.C.'s amazing Mrs. A, strays from the Beeton track, nowadays. (4, 6)
6. See 10.
10 and 6. Missing the spot by a foot? (12,3,4)
11. On paper it is useful to men of letters, as it were. (5)
12. Cowards do it often, according to Shakespeare. (3)
13. The Russian is to steal back. (5)
14. Peter is having a rest. (7)
15. The apostle has completed the sailors' beacon. (3-4)
17. A gent with a wad is soundly plucked. (7)
20. Sounds little Albert mocks in 20 down. (7)
22. How His Nibs made his mark? (5)
24. Eternal legend. (3)
25. Perhaps these, if little, have long ears too. (5)
27. Surely Prince Albert should be here too. (9,6)
28. Dance like the wind? (4)
29. Half a loaf is better than one of these! (5,5)

DOWN

1. Turkish pavilion full of French newspapers? (5)
2. Sticky pie tins? (7)
3. What! A new ring's not in order after popping the question (9)
4. To step on the French calls for regular footwork. (7)
5. Hotel that is of Victoria what Victoria was of India. (7)
7. John Jacob Astor had a first class comeback in his city. (7)
8. Forget-me-nots. (9)
9. Nose that turns up in the bakeshop. (4)
14. He gets his own back. (9)
16. To whom one should turn the other cheek —(9)
18. —or at least look at him thus. (7)
19. What Dick Turpin ordered his victims to do while standing. (7)
20. African regalia? (7)
21. Naturally it looks round! (7)
23. A ship in view, and how! (4)
26. Sadie's turning somersaults without an article on. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Behind the times
10. See 29
11. Tilts
12. Direct
13. Meantime
15. Madison
16. Stamens
17. Revived
20. Accuser
24. Lonesome
26. Sylvan
28. Avast
29 and 10. Chapter of accidents
30. Eyebrow pencils

DOWN

2. Encored
3. Indicts
4. Dine
5. Haste
6. Titania
7. Malaise
8. Systems
9. Tandem
14. Enid
16. Stay
17. Release
18. Vantage
19. Visitor
21. Cryptic
22. Several
23. Run off
25. Macaw
27. Lace

(135)

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RADIO & TELEVISION

—Gilbert Milne

"NOW I ASK YOU," *popular CBC quiz show (Trans-Canada, 8 p.m. EST, Fri.) employs experts and weekly guest: (l. to r.) Morley Callaghan, Coordinator Kim McIlroy, Interrogator Rupert Lucas, Ralph Allen and James Bannerman.*

SNOW OR RAIN OR SUN ARE HIS DELIGHT

WHEN snow falls unexpectedly and Public Works Departments aren't prepared, most citizens just complain. But Montrealers have the answer and can't understand why he isn't officially consulted. He's Frank Edwards.

Edwards broadcasts a five-minute weather report five days a week at 7.55 a.m. over CFCF. His Elliott-Haynes rating (radio's barometer — no pun intended) indicates that he's listened to by two-thirds of the available audience. And 82 per cent of that audience can identify his sponsor, Harrison Bros., the POM ("Pride of Montreal") Bakers.

FRANK EDWARDS

His formula is simple: Lots of facts—like time of sunrise, sunset, statistics, comparison and temperature reports from five points in district.

The forecast includes the official report, supplemented by reports from McGill Observatory and from Uncle Jake. This imaginary character enables Edwards to inject his own ideas and hunches. "Well," he is likely to say, "the official forecast says it'll be clear all afternoon, but my Uncle Jake tells me that his corns hurt. He thinks there is a chance of rain." Montrealers take the hint and carry umbrellas.

Edwards is up at 5.30, is in his studio before seven. He reads all teletype reports, phones the Dominion Public Weather Office at Dorval, McGill and other sources. Occasionally, not satisfied with local information, he calls the U.S. Weather Office at Burlington, Vt. He completes his script a few minutes before air time.

Edwards got into radio in 1942. He was with a radio equipment firm in Detroit; wangled a staff announcer job with WJBK. In 1944 he returned to Montreal—he was born there and attended McGill. But only odd radio jobs came his way until 1946 when he started his present program.

In English or French

He also writes weather and historical scripts for CBC; figures he's written about 150 in the last five years. Two years ago his series, "Stories of Today and Yesterday," won international recognition in competitions at Ohio State University and at Toronto. Fluently bilingual, he did a series of weather broadcasts, "*La Voix dans le Vent*" ("The Voice in the Wind") for Independent French stations.

Sometimes the weather plays him a nasty trick. One day Uncle Jake said the sun would shine all day. That afternoon the rains came. With others, Edwards sought shelter in a restaurant doorway. Said one dressed-up, umbrella-less girl, "Boy, if I could only lay my hand on that guy Edwards!"

—Fred Kaufman

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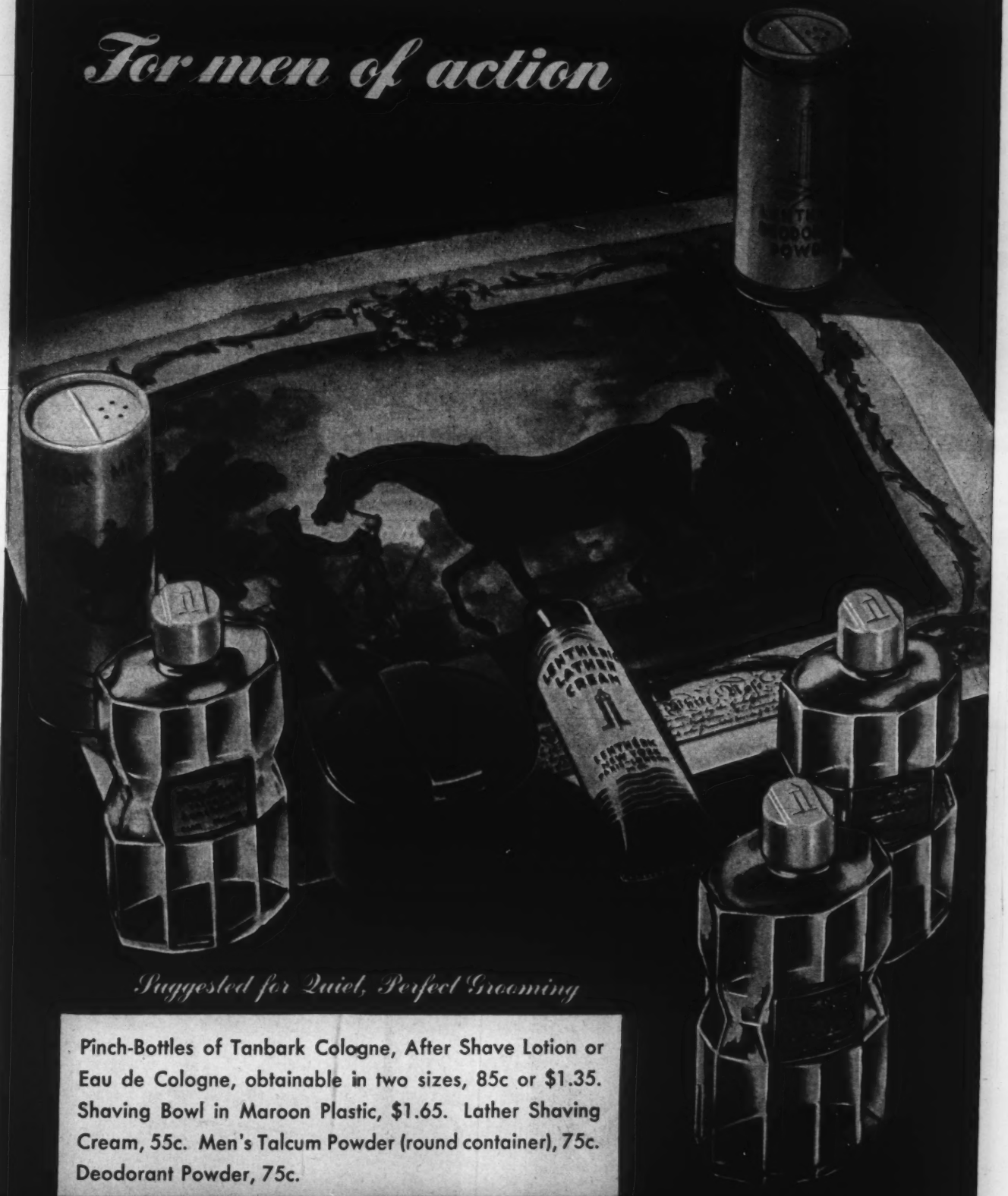

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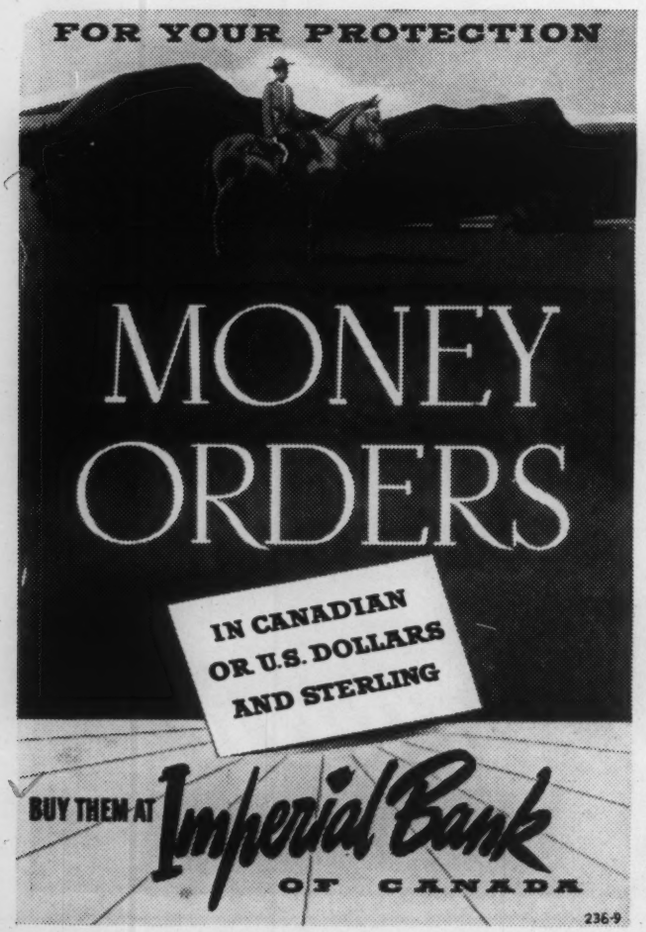

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

ations will develop. Provincially, some of the people of Regina will be voting in the Lumsden constituency. Federally, some Regina people will vote in Qu'Appelle constituency and some in Moose Jaw constituency. The balance, of course will be voting in Regina city constituency in each case.

They will, that is, if provincial and federal governments fail to change the boundaries of Regina city constituency.

British Columbia:

GIVE IT BACK

MAYOR Charles Thompson and Ald. J. D. Cornett, hats in hand, walked into the Hotel Vancouver suite of Transport Minister Chevrier and asked him again to make a deal on the city's airport.

And Mr. Chevrier seemed in no hurry.

What had happened was that the city found that it had not got the money which the airport needed spent on it. So it wanted to give it back to Ottawa and try to get a million and a half or so out of the scramble.

During the war, Canada operated the airport. As war ended, Vancouver, with loud cries of civic pride, demanded and got it back. Now it's too costly to handle.

Mr. Chevrier told newsmen Ottawa is ready to take over the airport. But he wouldn't say that he's agreeing to pay a big figure for it.

What Vancouver wants is a big new bridge over the Fraser near the airport. Vancouver's idea is that Ottawa kick in $1,500,000 toward its construction, take the airport and call everything square.

But what was not said out loud was that if Ottawa refused the deal, Vancouver eventually would have to move out of the airport business anyway. With airplanes heavier, it takes deeper and longer runways to accommodate them. And Vancouver city hasn't the kind of money needed to develop the runways.

—CP

HELLO CHUM: *Sgt. G. A. Heaven of Montreal who arrived at Fort Lewis, Wash., with the Royal Canadian Regiment, is given a helping hand by M/Sgt. Charles Vetter of Jacksonville, Florida. Troops like the camp.*

Newfoundland:

HALF-PAY

The Provincial Government is again faced with the problem of relief during the winter. It has a self-liquidating plan in operation which is not very popular with the workers.

At the moment there are 191 road projects, new roads and repairs, underway and the workmen are being offered only half their pay now and the rest during the winter when the projects will be suspended because of the weather. Protests have already been made by the men but the Premier has stated that the system will be continued and will apply to all men employed on the road projects.

The fishery, being seasonal, causes many men to seek alternative work in the autumn and winter. The road projects were delayed purposely to take up the slack in the mounting jobless roll.

—CP

CITY REBUILDS: *Reconstruction goes ahead in the St. Lawrence southshore city of Rimouski, which was almost wiped out in a disastrous fire last May. The buildings shown are modern brick and stone structures and the giant rebuilding job is now more than three-quarters completed. Public contributions assisted.*

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BOOKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

WRITER'S STORY

H. G. WELLS—by Antonina Vallentin—*Longmans, Green—$5.00.*

SUBTITLED "Prophet of Our Day," Miss Vallentin's biography of Wells is the first full-length book about him to appear since his death in 1946. But while Miss Vallentin is first in the field in point of time, it is unlikely that she will be the last. Wells, as a writer, as a self-made man, as an amorist, as a Cockney humorist or as a critic of modern society, is a figure made for the biographers.

It must be said that Miss Vallentin does not add much to the sum of information that has hitherto been readily available about her subject. Wells published his autobiography a few years before his death. His novels too are essentially autobiographical, whether his leading character is George Ponderevo, Mr. Polly or Ann Veronica. Taken altogether, his writings are almost as self-revealing as the diary of Samuel Pepys.

Wells's new biographer, however, has provided a readable introduction to his work, and one that may encourage younger readers to read Wells instead of reading about him.—*J.L.C.*

MEN FROM VENUS

BEHIND THE FLYING SAUCERS — by Frank Scully—*Clarke, Irwin—$4.00.*

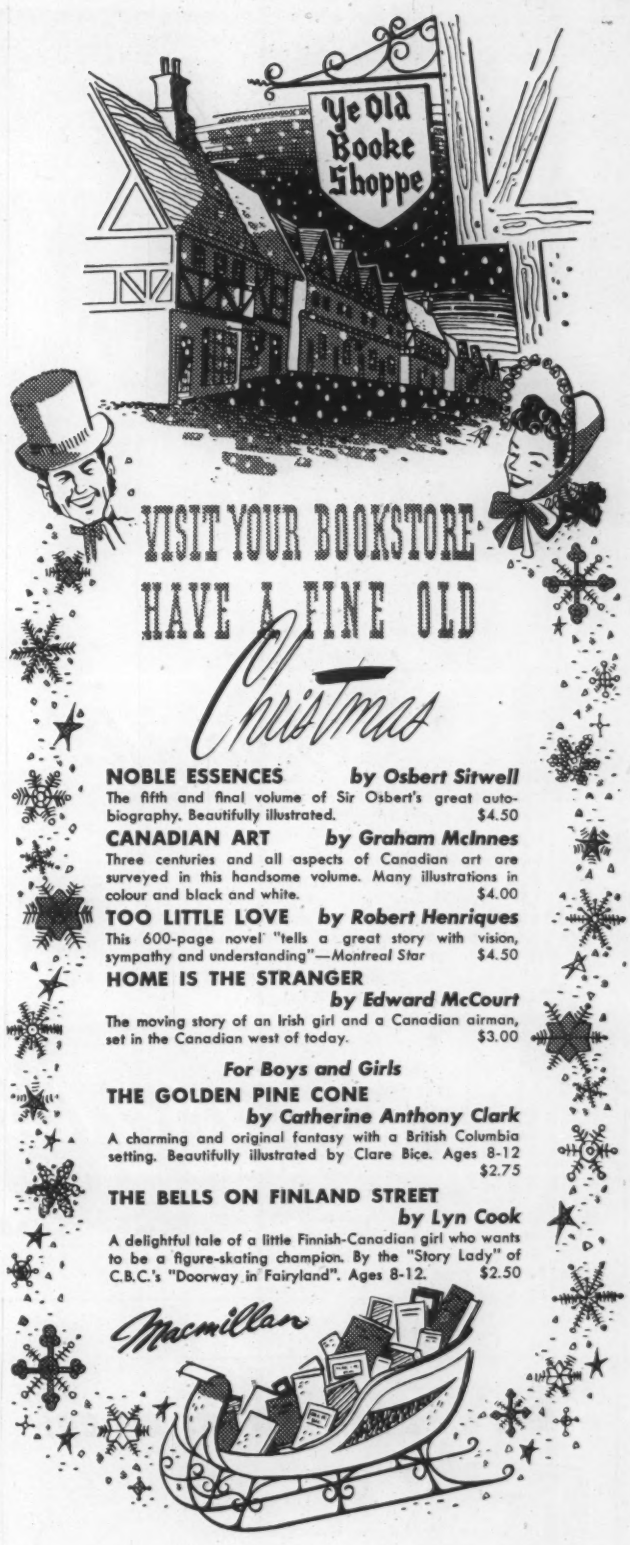
THE TIMES are ripe for the fey, if not for the downright screwball. Books like this and Ron Hubbard's "Dianetics" (all about psychiatric treatment at home) are well established in the best seller lists. Frank Scully, a writer for the theatrical world's *Variety*, has dressed up a pseudo-scientific explanation of the flying saucer phenomena that have been popping into the headlines for over three years. (Latest sober explanation was in a Toronto *Globe and Mail* story: aircraft almost brought to a stall by the jet stream of terrific air currents at extreme altitudes, then darting forward for an optical illusion.)

With page after page of endless explanation, testimony (of rather hazy sources) and speculation, Scully tells what he thinks they are: space ships from another planet, probably Venus, piloted by midgets, and flying on magnetic lines of force. Scully says three cracked up in New Mexico, but the Air Force hushed it all up. In fact, Scully blames the Air Force for all the mystery. "Why was Operation Saucer (the Air Force investigation) suddenly called off?" "Secrecy and incompetence go hand in hand and should never be tolerated in a free world." Scully grandly challenges the Pentagon to tell the truth; then claims he is doing it anyway.

Choicest morsel of what he says concerns the 16 little bodies, burned presumably by the inrush of air

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.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through a smashed porthole, found inside the tiny cabin of one of the saucer-like craft. The man who is Scully's most important link with all this is a mysterious Dr. Gee. He was present at the early examinations of the cracked-up spaceships and their crews.

Scully was evidently tickled pink when the Air Force ignored twenty questions he asked the authorities last January. He still makes capital out of the official silence by repeating the questions in his book. Samples: Weren't all saucers found in the western hemisphere magnetic rather than jet jobs? What happened to the remains of the 16 men found dead?

The Air Force was asked about Scully's book this fall by newspapermen; wearily denied again (1) that any conclusive evidence of spaceships has ever come up; and (2) that it has anything of its own up its sleeve.

Scully may be kidding but he keeps a straight face, and the public love him for it and peg his book at a lucrative notch on the best seller list.
—*J.Y.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE ABANDONED—by Paul Gallico—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.*

■ This novel is quite different in manner and material from Paul Gallico's best-known short stories, which are based on newspaper life or sporting events. In this book he has entered the realm of fantasy, with the story of a boy turned into a cat and his subsequent adventures under the guidance of an experienced haunter of London docks and streets. The author enters into the mind of a cat in a style satisfying to ailurophiles of all ages. If you have one or more on your Christmas list, this book will be an appreciated gift.

MIXED COMPANY—by Irwin Shaw—*Random House—$4.75.*

■ This collection of short stories deals with incidents in the lives of sailors, soldiers, Communists, Nazis, Jews, actors and others, interpreted by a writer of the hardboiled, or Hemingway, school. Irwin Shaw's characters are alike in exemplifying the fashionable frustrations of modern fiction. Any one of his stories, taken by itself, is worth reading, but a collection of thirty-seven has a depressing effect. It is advisable to take them in small doses.

MY NECK OF THE WOODS—by Louise Dickinson Rich—*Longmans, Green—$3.50.*

■ One of the recipes in modern writing is to settle in an out-of-the-way corner of the United States, keep alive in spite of hardships and then cash in on the experience by telling the world about it. Fortunately, the U.S.A. is big enough to provide many such corners for authors without overcrowding.

Mrs. Rich's corner is in the Maine woods and this is the third of her books to describe her life there. Her descriptions of the country are colorful and she is blessed with a number of eccentric neighbors, whom she likes and in whom she can arouse her readers' interest. The result is a book that should appeal to the many city-dwellers who hide or flaunt a nostalgia for the backwoods.—*J.C.*

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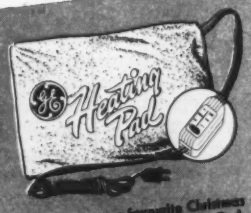

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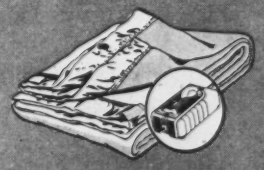

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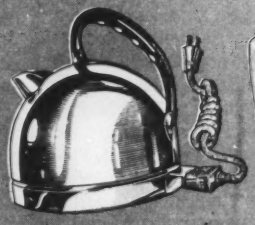

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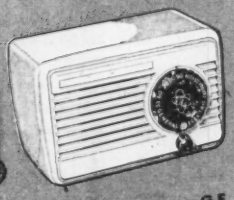

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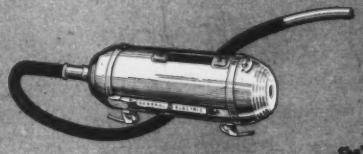

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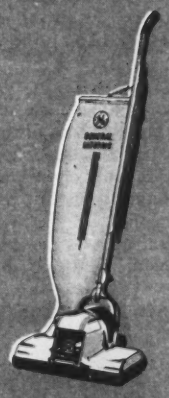

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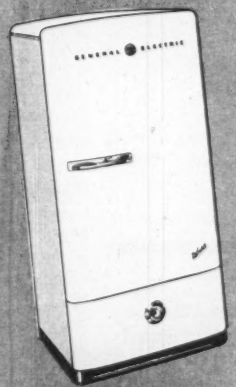

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That was General Marshall in his last report to the Secretary of War at the end of World War II. His first chance to put his belief in practice came with his appointment as Secretary of State in 1947. His second and more vital chance to prove the validity of his view came with his appointment as Secretary of Defence in September.

Last week with UN lines crumbling in North Korea before an estimated 200,000 Chinese Communists, Marshall's firm belief was facing its crucial testing-point. So far it had enabled him to warrant certain high expectation at time of his appointment.

It's a belief that is providing guidance in the problems facing him at this critical time. It is serving him in his capacity as bulwark for the Republican-mud bespattered Dean Acheson: he and Acheson have no differences in their foreign policy.

The appointment has also indicated one result: that Marshall and not Truman would run foreign and military policy. The double-play strategy with regard to China would be Marshall to Acheson to MacArthur. On everything but strictly domestic policy, said the observers, Marshall would be president in nearly every way but name. A glance at Marshall's past record of achievement shows his high potential of fitness for knotty problems.

He was born in Unionville, Pa., in 1880, the son of a coal operator and a collateral descendant of the famous Chief Justice John Marshall*. He graduated from Virginia Military Institute, served in the Philippines, 1902-3, served as instructor for Army Staff College, 1908-10; did another hitch in the Philippines in 1913-16. During World War I he served on General Staff from 1917 to 1919; participated in a number of battles including the Meuse-Argonne operations. From 1919 to 1924 he served as ADC to General Pershing, who once called him the finest officer in the U.S. Army; then served in China from 1924-27. During the thirties he served in a series of offices for General Staff, held the rank of major-general until 1939 when he was made a full general and appointed Chief of Staff. Until that appointment he had been battling apathy on the questions of universal military training and adequate defence establishment. With his appointment as Chief of Staff came the job of moulding an army.

At the beginning of the U.S. entry into World War II the tug-of-war between MacArthur and Marshall began. MacArthur demanded more troops, supplies and general attention to be paid to the Pacific theatre; Marshall voted "No" in favor of Europe.

By 1946 Marshall was in China attempting to mediate the civil war. During his 13-month stay he had time to form no very favorable impression of Nationalist Leader Chiang Kai-shek. He returned convinced that further U.S. military aid to his party was futile, unless Chiang reformed his Government. His proposal — a coalition between the Kuomintang and the Communists—failed and he blamed extremists on either side.

In 1947 Gen. Wedemeyer believed in Chiang's personal integrity, urged further aid. Marshall shelved Wedemeyer's report on the grounds it was harmful both to U.S. and China.

Last week Gen. MacArthur bluntly acknowledged that his UN command in Korea was confronted with "an entirely new war." And at Lake Success the poker-faced Chinese Red Envoy Wu Hsiu-chuan was saying that Chinese Communists in Korea were volunteers and that Peking would not stop their departure for the battlefront. For Marshall—as for every member of the Truman Administration—it was the acid test of his career. Between meetings of the National Security Council he told the press that the seriousness lay in the effect that Chinese attack had on the world situation as a whole.

Was it war or postponed war? Whatever the course ahead, it called for a unique—and historical—mixture of soldier and diplomat. Observers in the U.S. and elsewhere, grim about the picture generally, took some comfort in the fact that Marshall was an old faithful who had had his share of successful soldiering and diplomacy.

*Gen. Marshall's first wife, Elizabeth Coles died in 1927 after 25 years of marriage. He is married to Katherine Tupper, a widow with three children.

—International

MARSHALL: "—*Potential gangsters.*"

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

THE HOME GUARD AGAIN

London.

WHEN the Home Guard was first formed in 1940—then known as the Local Defence Volunteers until Mr. Churchill with his unerring instinct for the right word rechristened it—it was a comic organization. Most of the members in those early days drilled with shotguns and walking sticks and improvised pikes. Even the suggestion that they should arm themselves with bows and arrows in emulation of the men of Agincourt was not then so comic as it afterwards seemed. It was seriously made in Parliament.

P.O'D.

Later the Home Guard, with its 1,800,000 members, many of them old soldiers, became a really formidable fighting force, which fortunately was never called into action. But, if another world war were to happen, the Home Guard would be much more badly needed.

Attack on this country from the air would be more extensive and devastating, and the use of air-borne troops much greater. Besides there would be a Communist Fifth column to be dealt with. For such uses the Home Guard, because of its regional character and local knowledge, would be especially useful — if properly trained and equipped. A big "if."

Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Defence, told the House of Commons that plans are being put in hand now to raise the Home Guard again in case of emergency. The War Office, in fact, is appointing a Home Guard Adviser in each Army command in this country. But this is quite a long way from the nucleus force for which many people are asking and hoping. It took a long time to raise, train and equip the Home Guard in the last war. In the next there may not be so much time given.

A WEEK'S WORK

BIG PLANS are under way for the development and modernization of the British coal industry — nothing less than the expenditure of £520,000,000 in the next 15 years. And, in addition, about £115,000,000 to be spent on coke ovens and supplementary undertakings of one kind and another. The plan is to spend about £40,000,000 a year, of which one-quarter is to be borrowed from the Ministry of Fuel and the rest taken from reserves set aside by the Coal Board for depreciation.

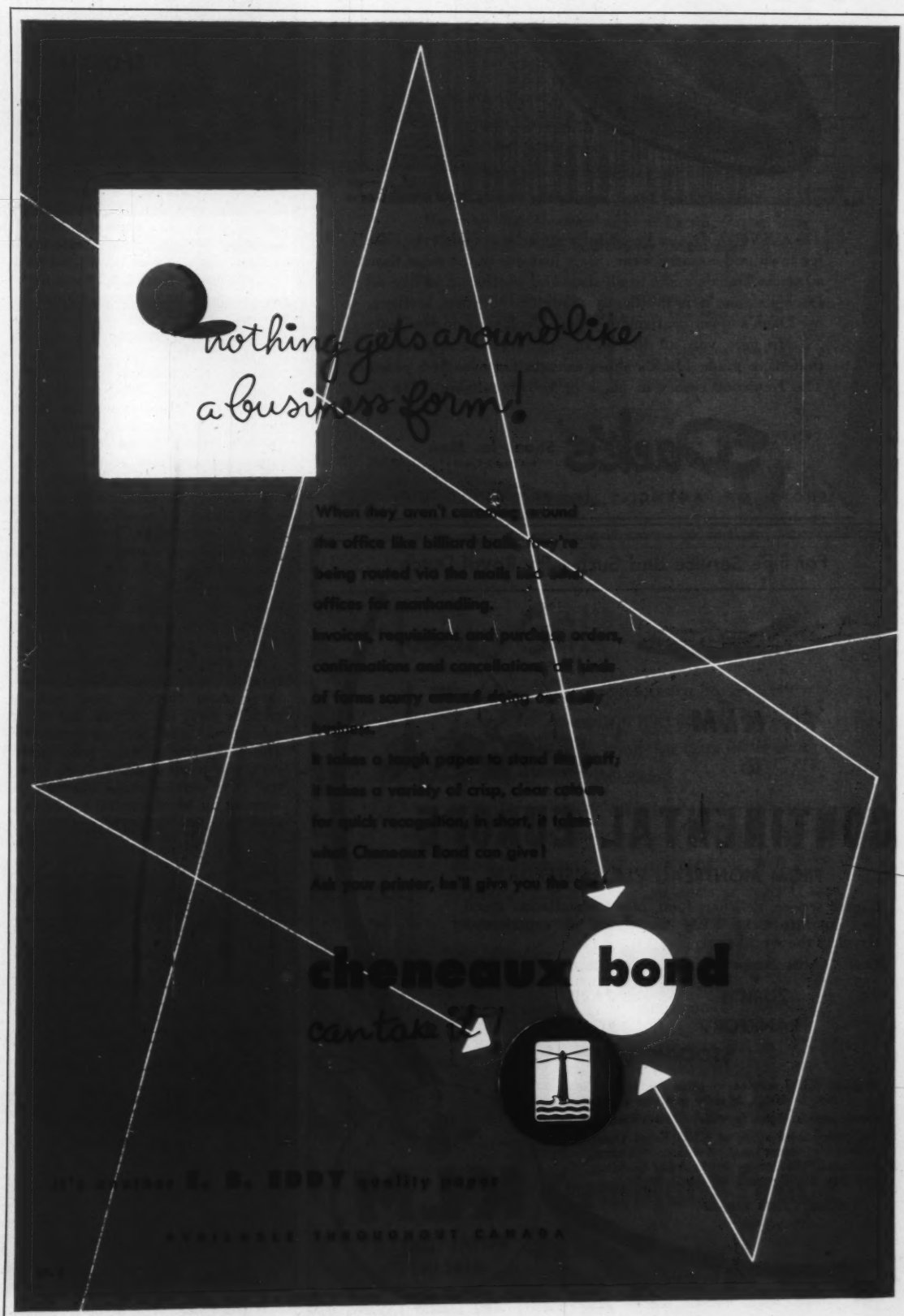
It is generally admitted that a great deal of money must be spent on the coal industry even to maintain production at present levels, and a great deal more if the industry is to be expanded and costs and prices lowered. But the public is not very confident that coal prices will be lowered—to any extent that really matters—or that coal exports will go up. Neither does the local Board seem to be confident.

The basic problem in the industry is a labor problem. In spite of the highest wages in British industry, the labor force in the mines goes on falling. And the ordinary miner still refuses, on average, to do a full week's work. Until he does the problem will remain unsolved.

RIGHT AT HAND

BRITISH agriculturists are rejoicing at the announcement that the deposits of potash in Yorkshire, discovered about a year ago, are sufficient to meet the estimated requirements of this country for the next 150 years or more. Potash may seem a rather humble sort of material to make so much fuss about, but British farmers have had wartime experience to teach them the vital importance of home supplies. During the war they had almost to do without it, and in this intensely cultivated farming country potash is one of the things that really cannot be done without, if the fertility of the soil is to be maintained.

Up to now Britain has been spending about £7,000,000 a year on for-



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eign potash, mostly from Germany and France. And now the larger part of the German production is in the Russian zone. It may be that home-produced supplies of potash will cost rather more than the imported kind—most things British cost more nowadays—but there is great comfort in the knowledge that the stuff is right there in Yorkshire, and the farmers and manufacturers of the country can get all they want when they want it. In the sort of world we live in, you never can tell when that may be.

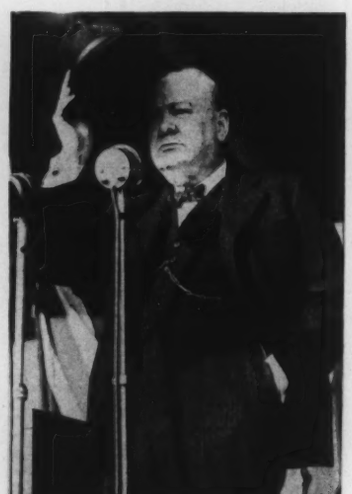
SPORTSMAN

MR. CHURCHILL in his younger days was an enthusiastic though by no means high-class polo player. He made up in dash and courage for what he lacked in skill, and was by all accounts a quite formidable opponent. But never until some 15 months ago had he shown any particular interest in racing. At that time he suddenly decided to buy a race horse, and paid £1,500 for a French-bred horse named—or which he named—Colonist II.

In August last year the colt won a small race at Salisbury. It was an encouraging start, but no one paid much attention—except perhaps Mr. Churchill himself, who never does anything by halves. Then the horse won another race and another and another, until it is now probably the most popular horse in the country, partly for its own sterling merits but even more for the great man who owns it and shows his unaffected pleasure in its performances. He has found time to witness almost every one of them.

Today one of the great sights of the British turf is Mr. Churchill leading in his gallant grey—the colt has just completed a series of six consecutive wins—beaming with boyish delight, while wildly enthusiasic crowds surge about cheering them both. It must be great fun for him, but rather a headache to his political opponents. The British public likes a good sportsman, and where could there be a better? It is possible that Colonist II is winning for Mr. Churchill a good deal more than mere prize money.

—*P.O'D.*



CHURCHILL: *He picks a winner.*

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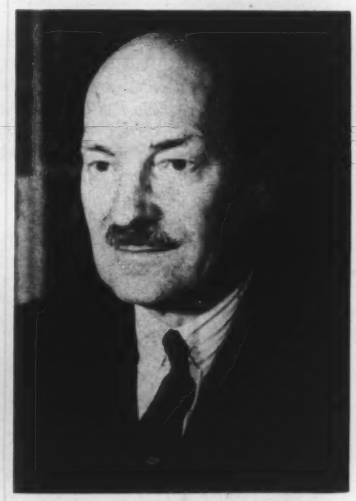
—U.K.I.O.

TANK TRAINING *in England is speeded up with new world tensions. British tank crews are briefed by commanders before final exercise.*



GRIMNESS *of Korean crisis highlighted two-day debate on foreign policy in the U.K. House last week. Fear was expressed that Britain was a tail to the U.S. kite, that MacArthur was setting pace for U.S. policy. Churchill insisted that the U.K. be represented at Washington on highest level. After cabinet meeting Prime Minister Clement Attlee planned to fly to Washington.*

"ZEPHYR" *(shown) and "Consul" are two new models now in production by Ford Motor Co. in Britain. On display at the recent motor show in London, the 6 cylinder Zephyr is given close look by SN European representative, George Jessup.*

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For the convenience of Rolls-Royce and Bentley owners in Canada, Rolls-Royce Ltd., have established a comprehensive parts service depot at Dorval, Montreal, together with resident inspecting engineers from their factory in England. Enquiries should be directed to Rolls-Royce (Montreal) Ltd. Montreal Airport, Dorval, Quebec, or to the Rolls-Royce and Bentley Distributors —

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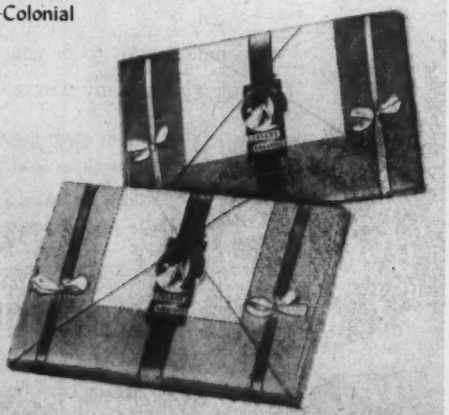

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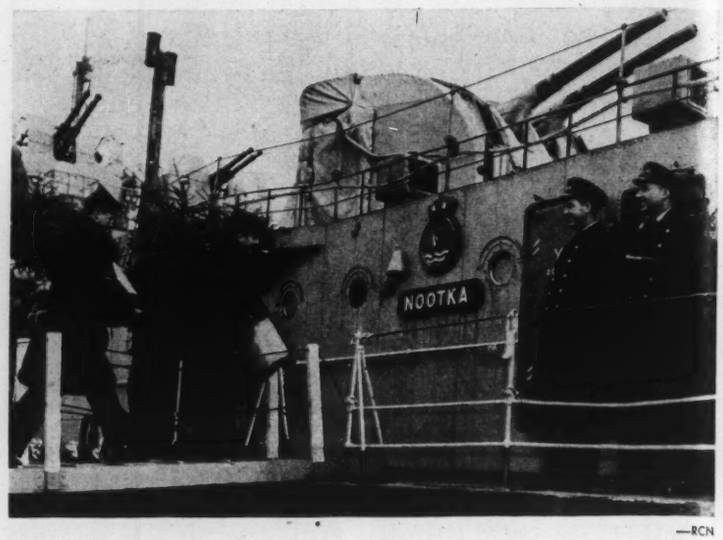

—RCN

NAVY *personnel of the tribal destroyer* HMCS Nootka *will bring Canadian atmosphere to Hawaii where they will spend Christmas. Seamen carry Christmas trees aboard, compliments of Mayor Gordon S. Kinley of Halifax to the Mayor of Pearl Harbor.* Nootka *has left Halifax for duty in Korean waters. Left to right in the picture are AB Earl Lynton Conrad (Lockport, Nova Scotia), OS Reg Garland (Woodstock, Ontario), Commissioned Gunner A. A. "Butch" Butchart, DSM (Halifax, Nova Scotia), and Lieut. (Communications) Dave Pearce (Toronto, Ont.)*

—CP

ARMY *has an all-Canadian unit: Canada's 10 provinces are represented in the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry which has sailed for Korea. Left to right are: Ptes. Johnny Sandulescu, Saskatchewan; Alfred Zurnerra, Ontario; David Benoit, British Columbia; Jack McKee, Manitoba; Charles Young, PEI; Edward MacKie, Newfoundland; Cpl. Roy Rushton, NS; Kenneth Umpherville, Alberta; Fred Ruddick, NB; and Rudy Howitt, Quebec.*

—RCAF

AIRFORCE *finds it cold outside: so it moves these North Stars into newly-built "nose-hangars" at McChord air base near Tacoma, Wash., where the RCAF'S 426 Thunderbird squadron is based for Korean airlift job. Hangars shelter mechanics.*

TRAVEL

BERMUDA IS DIFFERENT EVEN THE 'PHONES

BERMUDIANS have just about decided that the telephone is here to stay—they even have hopes of its functioning properly!

Busy executives used to ultra-efficiency in matters telephonic have found Bermuda refreshingly different.

Most telephone systems throughout the world have a hard time in war when all equipment and technicians are at a premium. Maybe this is why Bermudians have had a hard time with their calls since about 1942. There were other reasons too, which are funny to hear, but not so funny to experience.

After all, we all know that Bermuda is different—we wouldn't bother to go there if it were not, would we?

In 1931 when it was decided to put in automatic telephones, the Directors selected the International Standard Electric Corporation (a subsidiary of I.T. and T.) to build their equipment. They had had great experience in many climates. In turn the International Standard Electric Corporation suggested their Belgian Plant as the one to use because they were equipping the Belgian Congo.

New equipment was ordered from Belgium just as hostilities broke out. Of course by that late date there was no hope of delivery. It takes a long time to build automatic telephone equipment.

The pressure became heavier when the United States was given bases for its army and navy. Telephones were a wartime necessity, and more were added for military purposes and essential personnel who took up residence in the British Colony.

The Belgian firm, in 1939, alive to what might happen in the Low Countries, began dismantling plants to move to Norway. Then Norway was taken. Because of the much-vaunted strength of the Maginot Line, what was left of tools and equipment was taken to France.

All this time Bermudians were waiting patiently. They were told China had the only equipment which could match up with the Belgian. They had gone so far as to import Chinese desk sets when the Japanese took over.

International Standard Electric was then laying preparations to start manufacturing in the United States. As the end of hostilities came in view, the Belgians decided to rebuild on their own soil. However, the Bermuda requirements were dealt with as fast as

—Pan American

HARBOR SCENE *in Bermuda where small craft are popular.*

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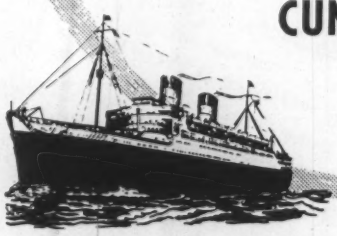

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possible. They were not the only ones awaiting equipment.

Over a year ago, two experts, George Coremans and Alphonse Renders, were sent out to oversee the undertaking, while a third, Pierre François arrived later. Coremans, it is interesting to note, installed the original equipment in Bermuda 18 years ago.

The first job of the trio was to repair and add to old equipment. Then came the work of installing 2,500 new lines in addition to extra switching equipment to assure greater flexibility of dial tone. Dusty, damp days are bad, so air-conditioning equipment has been added to put a stop to humidity.

The three experts set a deadline of nine months. Optimistically they hoped they would be finished sooner, but practically admitted the job might take longer. It did, but Bermudians now hope all the hurdles have been jumped.

The first problem was in finding experienced workmen, and when this was almost impossible, recruits had to be trained. To complicate matters further, longshoremen staged one of the few strikes in Bermuda's history. Shipment of material, still in short supply in Belgium, didn't get through on schedule.

Probably few Canadians could visualize a would-be-phoner waiting for a dial tone, only to get it after ten minutes: dial his number and hear a blank. Or worse still, have the lines crossed and get the wrong number. Sometimes a Bermudian would give up and jump on his bicycle. But things improve gradually.

The whole thing goes back to where we started: "Bermuda *is* Different," and many of us like that difference!

—*B.W.*

BIRTHDAY

PLANS for the celebration of the 2000th birthday of Paris in 1951 have been outlined by Jules Romains, celebrated French novelist and an "immortal" of the Academie Française, who is president of the Paris Bi-Millenary Committee.

Jules Romains, an honorary associate member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in the U.S., is the author of the 27-volume novel "Men of Good Will" as well as "Death of a Nobody," "Salsette Discovers America," and several plays including "Knock."

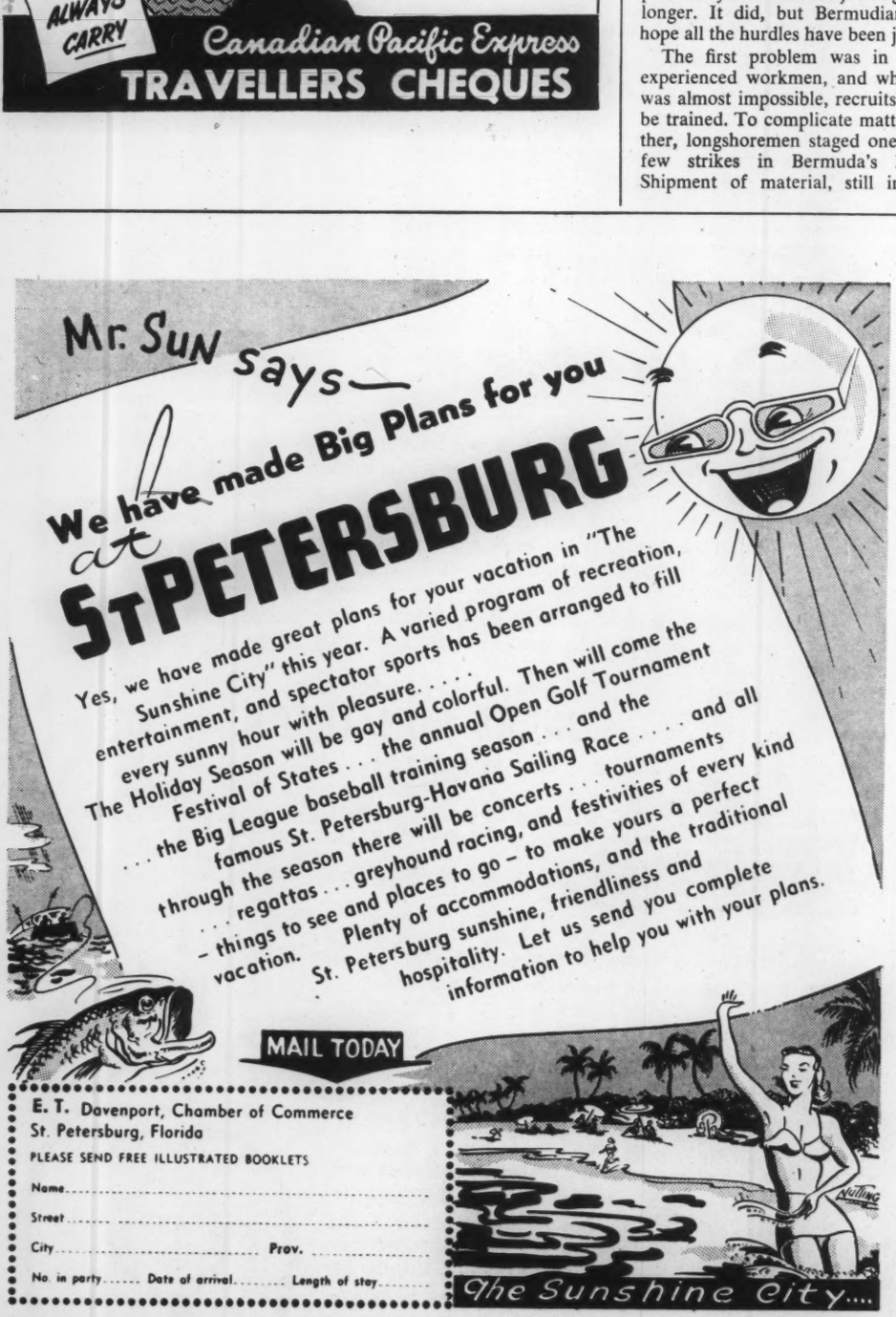
Speaking of the significance of the year-long festival, Romains pointed out the spiritual and cultural inspiration of Paris to the entire world.

"Paris invites everyone," he said, "to her 2000th birthday as a huge family celebration and as a ceremony fraught with moral significance. We want these festivities to be brilliant and a source of pleasure. But this pleasure will have a good conscience."

Remarking that the Korean war had caused some hesitation in plans, Romains said, "We soon realized that not to go ahead would seem to mean our free world was going into mourning. Quite the contrary! But we did tell our government we preferred less financial aid to celebrate our civilization in order that they might do a little more to save it!

"But economy will not lead to austerity, you may be sure. Paris will more than make up for it in gaiety and charm.

"If we have erred in the date," he continued, "we have done it on the safe side. It was more than 2000 years ago, even, that Julius Caesar summoned the Gallic tribes to Paris, then called Lutetia, in 53 B.C. And even then Lutetia was a city capable of arming 8,000 men!"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MEDICINE

CRIMINALITY: MEDICAL VIEW

CONSIDERABLE advances made in psychiatry in the last few decades have thrown new light on the understanding of factors responsible for criminal behavior. Several concrete suggestions along these lines were embodied in a memorandum which was submitted by Sir David Henderson, MD, FRCP, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, to the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment.

The legal outlook on crime and criminals, according to Sir David, continues to be too greatly dominated by the concept of reason and free will with regard to those individuals who are not classed as insane. Sanity and insanity are described as essentially legal terms that have never been accurately defined. A problem arises from the fact that there are a great many criminals who cannot be classified as insane and yet who may commit crimes because they have psychopathic personalities.

Psychiatric terms are so difficult to define, even by experts, that a certain amount of simplification may be excused here. It is a fair assumption to consider that the expression of urges, impulses or drives, that arise in a normal individual, are controlled by two interacting factors: intelligence and conscience. Any antisocial urges that arise in normal people (and they do) are controlled by both of these factors (in normal people they're pretty well in harmony with one another). Psychopaths differ from normal people, not by being deficient in intelligence, but by possessing little or no conscience. Under these circumstances their intelligence seems to act, not to tell them whether any given action is right or wrong, but whether or not they can get away with it. Many psychiatrists think a lack of capacity for developing a conscience represents a constitutional defect, something akin to the one that prevents the feebleminded from becoming intelligent. Psychopaths tend to think that anyone who is honest, hard-working, and who provides for others, including themselves, is a "sucker."

Here are some of the attributes of psychopaths that have been pointed out by different leading psychiatrists:

Psychopaths are cold, heartless, callous, cynical, devoid of altruism and affection. They show an appalling lack of sentiment and gratitude, and think only in terms of personal advantage.

Psychopaths are immature. They show an appalling lack of judgment and forethought, and have no ability to work toward a goal. They are fickle, changeable, lack persistence of effort, and so exhibit occupational instability.

Psychopaths fail to appreciate reality. They are always sure that they are right. If things go wrong they are disposed to place the blame on others. *They do not learn from experience or from punishment.*

Their histories often show that they were unmanageable, and cruel with their playmates when they were young. They cannot absorb frustrations as do normal people; hence they must do something about frustrating situations and they are dangerous in such situations.

The first thing to do is to accept the fact that there can be such people; it is difficult for a normal person, who tends to judge that other individuals are much like himself, to appreciate that there are people who have no kindness in their nature and who will not learn from experience or punishment. The psychopathic criminal tends to be a repeater; after he is let out of prison he is all too likely to continue his criminal behavior and so be sent back again. Furthermore, when he is out he is a constant potential menace to the community. In view of these facts Sir David Henderson, in his article, suggests that convicted psychopaths should be given indeterminate sentences in institutions with a well-qualified medical personnel, and that their discharge should be determined on the basis of their developing social stability.—*A.W.H.*

—Daumier: "The Uprising"

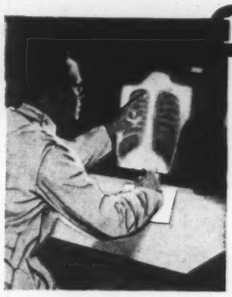
INTELLIGENCE *vs. Conscience: The balance between determines the normality.*

Three ways to fight TUBERCULOSIS

The mortality rate for tuberculosis has declined steadily over the years. According to the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, the death rate in 1900 was 200 per 100,000 population. Today, it is 30 — the lowest on record.

Despite the decline in the death rate, tuberculosis has by no means been conquered. Nearly 4,000 people in Canada lost their lives last year from this disease, and more than 12,000 *new* cases were reported.

Doctors urge continued efforts to advance the fight against tuberculosis. They suggest three ways to do this — *detect the disease early, treat it promptly, and prevent new cases.*



1 Detect the disease early

The surest way to find tuberculosis *early* is through an X-ray examination at the doctor's office or at a chest clinic. It is especially important to take this step if a persistent cough, fever, a "tired feeling" or loss of weight occur — for these may indicate early tuberculosis.

The disease may, however, be a "silent sickness" and show no signs at the beginning. That is why it is wise to have X-ray pictures made during an annual health examination, or whenever a chest X-ray program is sponsored in the community.

2 Treat it promptly

If tuberculosis should be detected in an active stage, prompt and thorough treatment is essential — preferably in a tuberculosis hospital. This usually calls for complete bed rest which helps the body heal the infection.

Other measures may be used including surgery and drug therapy. New drugs, used as an adjunct to rest or surgery, have been especially beneficial in certain types of tuberculosis. There is hope that more effective ones may become available in the future.

Under proper hospital treatment, authorities say practically all persons with early tuberculosis have an excellent chance to get well.

3 Prevent new cases

To help prevent new cases of tuberculosis, specialists urge that those who have the disease remain in the hospital until their condition is under control.

In this way, families, friends, and associates are saved from the danger of infection, for tuberculosis is a "catching" disease spread through contact.

The likelihood of developing it may also be reduced if everyone guards against the disease by getting plenty of sleep, rest, proper exercise, and nourishing food.

Regular health examinations, including a chest X-ray, can usually detect tuberculosis before symptoms become apparent—and often before it becomes contagious.

Although tuberculosis is still a threat, modern medical advances have turned the tide against it. To learn more about how this has been accomplished and what can be done today to help restore victims of tuberculosis to a normal way of living, write for Metropolitan's free booklet, 120-T, "Tuberculosis." Simply send your name and address to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa, Ontario.

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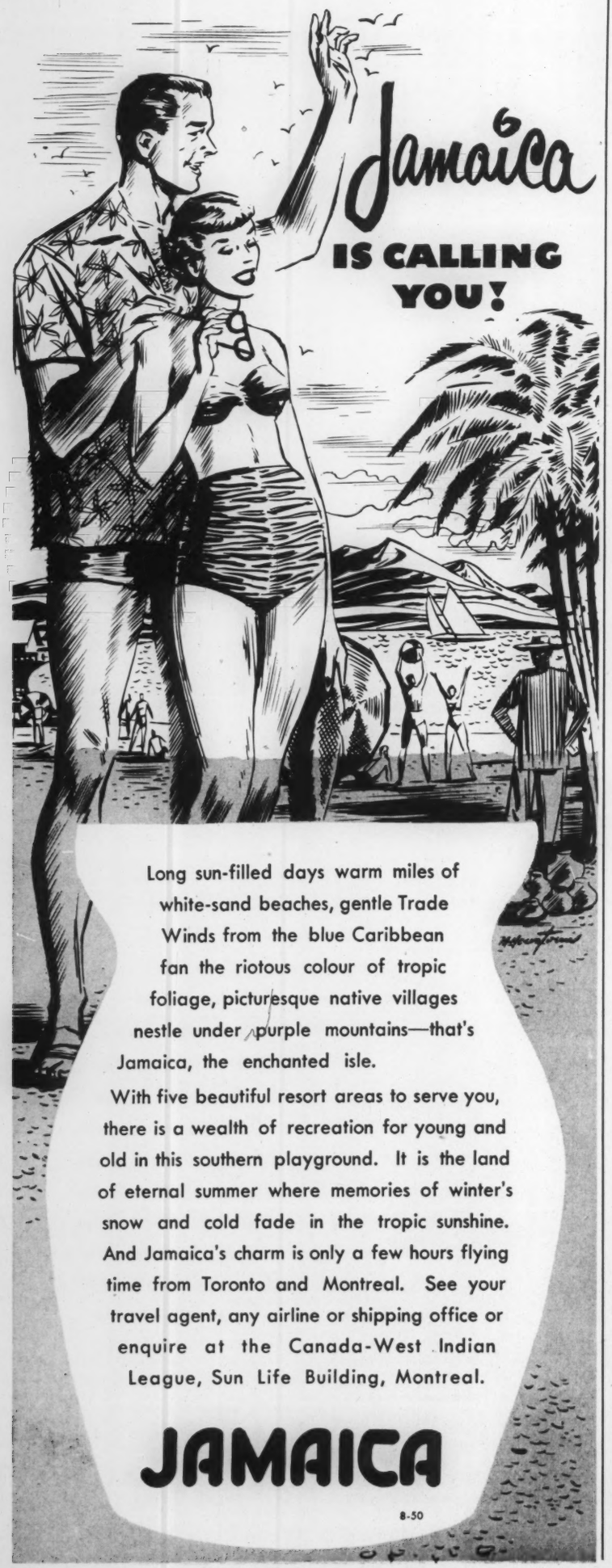
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JAMAICA
8-50

INTERMISSION

Impressions of London

by Audrey Alexandra Brown

NOTHING—nothing at all!—prepares one for London. Take my case, for example: I gleaned an education from English books; my mother was a Londoner; as a child I could calculate English money nearly as easily as Canadian, and knew the names of the districts of London as well as I knew the names of the town where I was born. And did all this enable me to look round on London and find it familiar? Indeed it did not.

In spite of my English reading, I had not been prepared to see the houses built wall-to-wall in a solid row so that a whole block appeared to be under one roof. I'd often been mildly puzzled by the term "a semi-detached house." Now I see that most London houses are very firmly attached indeed and that presumably it's a privilege to live in one that isn't. (Not that I'd care for it myself; I always did like company!)

The second notable surprise was the chimney-pots. Every chimney boasts from two up; from where I sit at the moment I can see one with 20! And the variety of design is amazing. Some are cylindrical, some taper, some stand erect, some just at right-angles; some—the minority—have cowls or oddly-shaped ventilators. They have a queer quasi-human look, seeming to lean and whisper together like old women discussing the last Witches' Sabbath, or visitors from Mars comparing notes.

I had no difficulty in getting a taxi at St. Pancras, in spite of the strike, which didn't involve the owner-drivers. This largely nullified its effect and produced a situation which might have led to violence in almost any other part of the world; but, said my driver when I remarked on this, "We don't do things like that here, ma'am; we take life more easy."

I WENT immediately to Dartmouth House, headquarters of the English-Speaking Union, where I was to spend a few days until I could find a place for myself. It's a princely mansion, full of carved panelling, and having an inner double staircase of cloudy white marble with delicately-wrought iron railings. You'd think it had a history of centuries. You'd be mistaken. It's only 90 years old—as London goes, a mere mushroom!—and was built by a successful banker instead of a scion of noble blood.

Being threatened with pleurisy, I kept to my room for a couple of days. But for this rather mixed blessing I might never have discovered that though the nightingale doesn't sing in Berkeley Square (and hasn't, they say, these 80 years)—yet what with sparrows, starlings and blackbirds, he isn't missed. The blackbird sang loudest in the forenoon and at sunset; it was the sweetest and merriest song, gushing up like bubbles of crystal: you need only shut your eyes and it called up a vision of green trees hung with coral cherries that seemed far more real than the traffic in the street below.

THE BLACKBIRD hadn't a monopoly on music. At about half-past nine every evening someone passed by who played, very skilfully, an unusually sweet-toned accordion. The first two songs were always the same — "Amapola" and "Lili Marlene." Any request-piece might follow; once it was a rather free rendering of "Music, Music, Music," which has been whistled or sung everywhere this summer. Whoever played, he created melody with as much joy as the blackbird; the accordion had a victorious lilt to it that was delightful to hear. Later I saw the man who played; he had a companion who passed round the money-box and occasionally whistled the air. Both wore placards which declared them to be disabled war veterans. Much more pathetic was a veteran carefully propped on his one leg and crutches at a corner in Oxford Circus: he had a little mouth-organ which he was doing his very best with; but he was no virtuoso, and the results were so inadequate in all that traffic it made one's heart ache.

The first time I went for a walk I made the acquaintance of another phenomenon peculiar to London—a nerve-racking one I found it—the area-steps. They are the stairs that descend from the sidewalk to the area, in other words the basement. This was the servants' domain in the old days; here the meals were prepared, well below street-level, with nothing to distract the cook's attention from her saucepans. Via the area-steps the tradesmen delivered their orders. They must have been as sure-footed as chamois. The steps, usually of cement, are twisting, steep and narrow. There's seldom a gate at the top; when there is, it's rarely closed. One tipsy lurch, one mis-step in the dark, would mean a broken neck. But apparently Londoners are immune.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

Feasting — Buffet Style

PARTIES are fun and everybody loves to be invited to one, especially if it is a dinner party. Delicious food attractively served, good conversation and a competent hostess are the best ingredients for a successful dinner or supper party.

Buffet service is one of the easiest ways to entertain and proves to be more fun for both hostess and guests alike. Service is easy this way, for your guests help themselves. Then, things become even better, for instead of juggling plates, silver, napkins and water tumblers, they can sit down at small tables which you have placed around the living room and eat in real comfort.

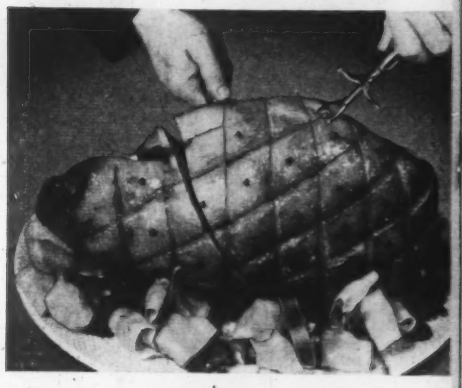
Serve your appetizer in the living room. While your guests are chatting and finishing this first course, put the hot food on the large buffet table and set up small tables around the living room as the guests start in to the buffet table. As each guest serves himself he can sit down at one of these small tables which you have set with linen, peppers and salts, glasses and flatware.

Of course turkey and ham—hot or cold—will be two of the main attractions of the festive holiday table. Even carving techniques change from time to time. Shown at right, new tricks in the carving of the perennial favorite, ham, demonstrated by Paul Goeser, of the Swift & Company Research Laboratories.

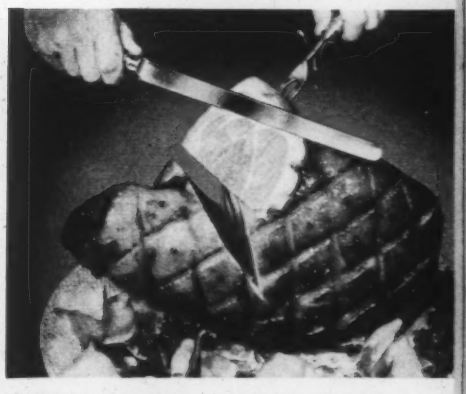
COUNTRY STYLE BUFFET: *Pine, holly, candy cane centerpiece in Italian pottery by Zaccagnini; heavy cotton cloth; English horn cutlery; Italian "turkey" plates; Swedish glass; Hawaiian salad bowl.*

—Table Setting by The T. Eaton Co., Ltd

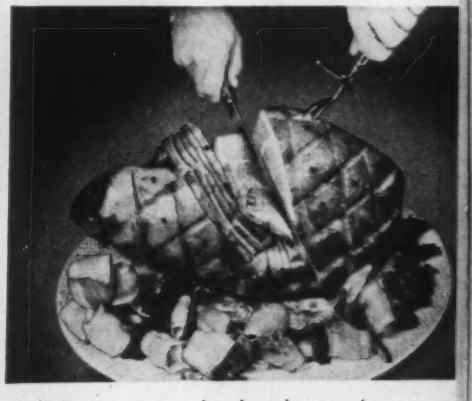
CUT *few slices from side opposite meaty horseshoe section. Turn ham onto cut part.*



MAKE *long, curving horizontal cut following length of leg bone, to bone in butt end.*



NOW *remove a wedge-shaped slice to permit the cutting of deep uniform slices of ham.*



START *slicing at wedge-shaped cut, using firm, long slicing strokes slanting to bone.*

SN'S MENU FOR FESTIVE FARE

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

—Table setting by The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.

CHRISTMAS TABLE: *Holly, jackpine, scarlet "Better Times" roses in baroque marble bowl from Italy . . . organdy Madeira cloth . . . white-and-gold china by Coalport . . . "Enchantress" silver . . . Italian glass.*

KITCHEN ALCHEMY reaches its highest peak during preparation of the Christmas feast. It's always a wonderful meal despite the frantic activity outside the world of cookery. But then everyone realizes that planning, marketing, preparation, conniving and loving care all have to go into the production. And that the cook is boss!

SN's menu is planned for six to eight people, for the hostess who is also cook and waitress.

Christmas, 1950

Sherry or Chilled Fruit Juices
Smoked Salmon Snacks
Small Rye Bread-and-Butter Sandwiches
Relishes
Rolls, Melba Toast
Roast Stuffed Turkey
Gravy
Riced Potatoes *Buttered Squash*
Green Beans Pimiento
Diplomat Pudding
Nuts *Candied Peel*

The salmon snacks are as Canadian as the maple leaf—right from Nova Scotia, zesty.

For simplicity serve this first course in the living room. Gives the hostess a few minutes of grace to attend to last touches.

The relishes, rolls, and so on, are a decoy to protect the carver from free advice and watchful eyes. Better put the bird and carver at a side table, anyway.

Riced potatoes are effective topped with a piece of melting butter and chopped parsley. The gravy provides the "seasonings". Squash can be cooked the day before and reheated in double boiler and reseasoned. It takes plenty of butter to make a good mess of squash. Green beans, frozen french style, are easy. No preparation except to simmer a small minced onion in butter along with a tablespoon of chopped pimiento before beans are cooked. Mix with drained beans.

The Cranberry Almond sauce is elegant. (*SN, Oct. 17, 1950.*)

The dessert can be made the day before. While not traditional, a cold dessert eliminates top-of-stove confusion.

Turkey Talk

Warning!—Don't partially cook the bird the previous day in order to cut down on roasting time, unless you have a *very* cold place to put it immediately after the first roasting. Left at room temperature a partially roasted bird will develop hordes of staphylococci, cause of food poisoning.

If necessary to serve the dinner plates from the kitchen, rather than family style, then follow the procedure of most hotels and restaurants.

Carve the turkey as usual and place in a large pan or roast pan lined with aluminum foil. Arrange assortment of white and dark meats. Keep dressing in separate pan. Fold aluminum foil over top and cover with a damp tea towel. Keep in 200°F oven until needed. Place servings of meat on plates with dressing and a ladle of *very hot* gravy. Plates also should be hot. The turkey won't be dry or steamy-tasting.

Refresher Course:

Allow ¾-1 pound bird raw weight (drawn) per serving. Also allow for leftovers.

Use tweezers to remove any pin feathers.

Make dressing the day before and refrigerate. Allow 1-1¼ cups per pound raw weight of turkey. For example a 10-pound bird will require a dressing made with 10 cups day-old bread cubes plus other ingredients. *Do not stuff the turkey ahead of time.*

Wash turkey and rub cavity with 1 tbsp. salt. Stuff neck and cavity lightly. Truss. *To Roast:* Place on rack in heavy pan. A broiler pan with the rack inverted is excellent. Cover with fat-soaked cheesecloth. Baste when cloth dries out. A handy gadget is that large basting syringe. Saves fingers and disposition. Do not cover the bird. Do not add water. Do not sear.

Roasting Temperatures and Times (This is based on drawn weight):

8-10 lbs.	20-25 min. per pound	at 325°F
10-14 lbs.	18-20 " " "	at 325°F
14-18 lbs.	15-18 " " "	at 300°F
18-20 lbs.	13-15 " " "	at 300°F

Here's the recipe for that gorgeous pudding which will do you proud on Christmas Day.

Diplomat Pudding

Red currant jelly
Lady fingers—18
Rum, brandy, sherry or pineapple juice

Prepare a 1½-quart mould or pudding dish by lining bottom with melted red currant jelly. Oil sides of mould. Sprinkle lady fingers with desired flavoring and arrange around mould (18 fingers will allow about 3 fingers per serving). Let stand while making the—

Cream Filling:

1 tbsp. (1 envelope) plain gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup pineapple juice
2/3 cup sugar
2 tbsp. rum, brandy or sherry *or*
1 tsp. vanilla

Soften gelatine in cold water. Heat pineapple juice, add sugar and stir until dissolved. Remove from heat, add gelatine and dissolve. Add flavoring. Cool, then chill until syrupy. Prepare—

Diced candied pineapple—2 slices
Diced red and green glacé cherries—½ cup
Diced crystallized ginger—1 tbsp.
Finely chopped green citron—2 tbsp.
Finely chopped angelica—1 tbsp.

Beat ½ pint heavy cream until thick custard consistency. Beat gelatine mixture until light and frothy. Fold cream and prepared fruits into gelatine mixture. Pour into prepared mould. Chill until firm. Unmould by plunging quickly in boiling water and then invert on chilled silver or glass server. Garnish with tufts or border of plain whipped cream. Use angelica as contrasting color on whipped cream garnish. This is delicious, decorative. Yield: 8-10 servings.

Drinks:

Here's Looking at You!

by David Brock

CHRISTMAS is the time when eggs get recklessly cast into all sorts of drinks, hot and cold, in spite of Falstaff's furious protest against having pullet-sperm in his brewage.

I myself, in these very pages, have sometimes suggested a nice eggnog or something of the sort. But at least one reader has objected to my disguising food as drink. Perhaps this year we might confine ourselves to drinks as fluid as the water with which a prudent government dilutes our cheer.

To me, Christmas often brings thoughts of rum. There are all kinds of rum (except strong ones, in this cautious land). But to me, if I may so express myself, the meanest rum that flows can bring thoughts that do often lie too deep for beers. And I dare say the old bold mate of Henry Morgan felt the same way . . . though I dislike the advertising trend which seeks to link rum and piracy—as if rum deluded us into thinking ourselves one-eyed and one-legged characters out of Stevenson.

I ONCE heard of a man who wanted to bring some really special rum home from British Guiana, otherwise Demerara.

He sought the advice of an old negro who was skilled in doctoring rum, and the negro said, "Do you want de lovin' rum or de fightin' rum?"

The man said he thought he'd try a case of each, and he did.

Thinking no more about the distinction between the two sorts, he handed a bottle to a pal back in Canada. After a short time the pal's wife phoned and said, "What in the world is in that rum you gave my husband? It has turned him into a maniac. You have broken up our home. I can't live with that creature a minute longer."

The donor suddenly realized what he had done, and he said: "Hold everything, I have the antidote right here." And he sent over a bottle of de lovin' rum instead of de fightin' rum, and all was well; the woman phoned to say she had never seen her husband more angelic.

WELL, may we all get de lovin' rum this Yuletide. I suppose it is merely whim that makes me prefer Demerara rum to Jamaican and other West Indian kinds. Most heavenly rum I ever had was Jamaican, but that was because it was 75 years old, forgotten in the cellar of the Kensington Arms pub until I came and asked for it, guided by some lovin' angel.

Offhand, I'd say that the best Christmas drink, or any winter drink, is a hot tea punch. There are various ways of making this. In fact, the variety is infinite, and not always completely pleasant. From my own private researches, I'd say you couldn't do much better than this:

Brew a pot of tea, not too strong and preferably Chinese tea (Woo Lung, otherwise Oolong, is lovely for this drink). After steeping it for about five minutes, add 12 or 15 ounces of it to eight ounces of brandy and four ounces of rum, together with three tablespoons of sugar and the juice of half a lemon (no more).

NOW, obviously, these proportions can be varied to suit your own taste ... you could even have the brandy and rum in the proportions of one to two instead of two to one, depending on the flavor of each, but with a cheap Empire brandy and a good Demerara rum I found eight ounces of brandy and four of rum very effective.

This, by the way, is a very good-natured and friendly drink, which is one reason why it is so festive. One year we used it on two sets of guests at Christmas and New Year's Eve and they all wondered why they felt so socially mature, as the psychologists say.

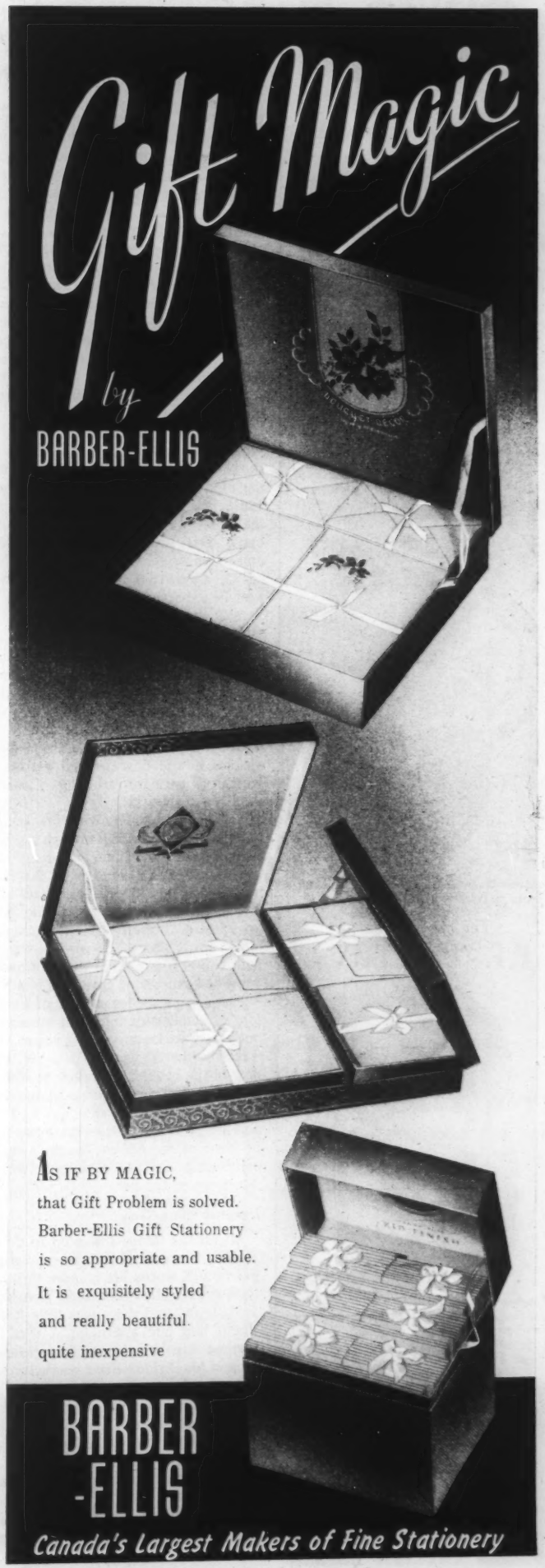
You can make egg-nogs and cocktails with rum, of course, if you stubbornly refuse to make my hot tea punch . . . which I do implore you to try, if only in the interests of better carolling. Nor need a rum cocktail be the snobbish and inevitable Daiquiri . . . you can have a Racquet Club, which is 1 part orange juice, 1 part lemon juice, 4 parts rum, a ½ teaspoon of maple syrup per glass.

Or a Honey Bee, which is 4 parts rum and 1 part lemon juice added to 1 part honey and well stirred till mixed; add ice, shake till chilled, and put a twist of lemon peel in each glass. Or a September Morn (foolish name), with the white of one egg, juice of half a lemon, teaspoon of grenadine syrup, and half a cocktail glass of rum, iced and well shaken.

As for eggnogs, I think them better when made with a lot of brandy and only a little rum added to that for flavoring. One good recipe, out of many, is this: beat the whites and yolks of six eggs separately; add ½ cup sugar to the yolks and beat in; add ¼ cup sugar to the whites; stir into yolks 1 pint cream and 1 pint milk; stir in slowly 1 pint brandy and an ounce or two of heavily flavored rum. Set aside four hours to cook yolks, then beat whites in lightly; nutmeg on top.

This is a very rich eggnog indeed, and therefore no good for prolonged carousals. I really do urge you to try that hot tea punch instead!

Christmas and indigestion need not coincide, even though I had a cousin who referred to Christmas cake as pimple cake. Let them eat cake, or eat eggnogs, while you and I stick to tea. Here's looking at you, too.



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515

Woman of the Week:

Madame MacBride

by Margaret Ecker Francis

WHEN the new republic of Ireland celebrated the first anniversary of its birth, standing proudly beside the independent country's handsome foreign minister, Sean MacBride (who it is said, will one day be Prime Minister), was a frail, tall woman.

Angular, dressed in flowing black, wispy rolls of white hair framed the wrinkled, finely chiselled face which was once acclaimed the most beautiful in Ireland. The dark eyes still burned with both fanaticism and intelligence. On the anniversary of the republic, they burned with pride too, for the son who is one of his country's most intelligent and rational leaders.

But Maude Gonne MacBride was a symbol, as well as the mother of a statesman. Her compatriots call her the mother of the Republic itself, because her life has been dedicated to the freeing of her homeland. Her husband died for this cause and her emaciated body, sick and weary now, at 85, shows the rigors of her own part in the struggle.

Abbey Star

Madame MacBride (the Irish call her that, voices warm with affection) seldom leaves Roebuck House in the Dublin outskirt of Clonskeagh, from where in the twenties, she and Sean directed the rebels. She receives few visitors in the dusty, faded mansion, which is straight from a Charles Addams cartoon.

Sean and his fellow-revolutionary wife, Cataline Bulfin, who share her home, watch over her, keeping her abed most of the day. But in the evenings, when the MacBrides are usually away, Maude Gonne MacBride gets up, dresses herself in the dramatic black gown which she always wears, with full abbess sleeves that fall away from her expressive arms and hands.

Perhaps it's the legacy of half a century of clandestine midnight meetings, but when darkness comes, across the weary, withered woman falls the shadow of the beautiful creature to whom W. B. Yeats wrote his most moving plays and poems. As she talks and reacts the past, she is once more the star of some of the Abbey Theatre's earliest dramas such as "Kathleen" which Yeats wrote for her.

Ireland Was Gay

Of all the things I wanted to do in Dublin, foremost was to see and meet the woman whose life is more thrilling than even Hollywood could have created. I was told there was little hope. Then, late one afternoon, I was informed by telephone that Maude Gonne MacBride herself wanted to see me—that evening.

The gabby Dublin cabby was full of respect when I said: "Roebuck House." He even charged me less than the meter read.

Through echoing, cobwebby halls, I was led to a lofty chamber full of massive, ancient furniture, impressive oil paintings. French doors opened onto a pleasant, sunset-tinted garden, but I found myself forgetting the room and the garden as soon as I entered it.

Seated upright in a high-backed chair, which was somehow like the thrones on which you imagine the queens of ancient Ireland may have sat, a tall, wraithlike woman was looking at me with beautiful, hypnotic eyes from which I knew I could hide nothing.

Formalities over, she leaned back in her chair. "I am terribly satisfied." She was contemplating not the room or her visitor but her strange, green island, whose history is as tragic as anything in the annals of the world.

Maude Gonne's land is free now. And as she lights cigarette after cigarette, her hypnotic voice tells you of the part she played in the liberation.

In the mid-19th century, Maude was the beautiful daughter of the adjutant-general of the British Army. The Gonne family was wealthy and their tall daughter, with brilliant, heavy black hair, sculptured, creamy face and large, expressive grey eyes was the toast of Anglo-Ireland. She rode well and fearlessly to the hunt. She was a poem in the ballroom on the arm of a young English officer or wealthy young landowner.

"Ireland was gay for me." The black hair is silver now, looped over her ears. "My father did everything he could to prevent me seeing the other Ireland of hardship and heartbreak."

When she was 19 she went to the country to a hunt ball, and as she was riding over Ireland's softly rolling hills, she saw Irish peasants being turned from their homes.

"There were old people, left by English landlords to die in the ditches. I even saw babies born in ditches. It was all part of the deplorable policy to depopulate Ireland . . . to charge high rents and turn tenants from their homes when they couldn't pay."

Dedicated

Maude went back to Dublin to tell her father that she had given her heart to the people of Ireland, that she had resolved for the welfare of these people, Ireland must leave the British Empire and shake off British domination. To this cause she would dedicate her life.

Her father cast her off. "But from then on, my life seemed to have a pattern, to be under Divine guidance." By the time she was 21 the British had issued a warrant for her arrest. In rugged, bleak Donegal she had defended with stones and boiling water houses of peasants about to be evicted by British soldiers. When the soldiers demolished the houses, she led gangs of volunteers in rebuilding the poor, squalid little cottages.

She was known to be tubercular, and her patriot friends, realizing she would not survive a jail term, smuggled her out of Ireland to Paris. There she set free a flood of writings to French papers on the Irish question, and travelled Europe lecturing.

"I guess I did more damage to the British than I would have done rebuilding people's houses."

In Paris she married the dashing

TWO-TIMER WESKIT: *Worn check side out with Glentex cravat, Coro gold jewellery. For dress-up, velvet side out as background for pearl cascades.*

Irish rebel, Major MacBride who, when he was exiled from home, went to South Africa to form the Irish brigade to fight against the British. Their son, who was to be the first Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs, was born in France in 1904. Her husband went back to Ireland to die before a firing squad in 1916 for his rebelling.

Maude and her son, 12 years old but as fired with patriotic zeal as his father had been, determined to go home. They'd got to London when the widow was arrested and thrown into Holloway Jail. "I've been in four Irish jails and one English one." There was pride in her voice.

In Disguise

Sean would not let his mother languish in an English jail. He knew that each day his mother was allowed to go to a Turkish bath, accompanied by two detectives. While she was in the steam, he found out that they nipped into a nearby pub. Taking advantage of this, he planned a successful escape and mother and son, in disguise, made their way across the Irish Sea.

In Dublin, Maude threw herself into the rebellion. She organized the Daughters of Ireland, which played a vigorous part in the war against the English. She organized clandestine classes for children in which they were indoctrinated in Irish history and tradition and taught the forbidden Gaelic of their forefathers. With the friend she calls "Willie" Yeats she started the Abbey Theatre. "We could talk more sedition from the stage than we could on a lecture platform." Her laugh was mischievious, throaty.

With propaganda, she and other leaders were goading the people into street riots and resistance against the Black and Tans. Her own home became a hideout for people "on the run."

She was in and out of jail regularly. "I always hunger-struck my way out. Once I refused food for 20 days and when I became a skeleton, they released me, because they were afraid I would die on their hands."

The room was darkening now, and the light on her face as she talked gave it a soft aura. "Death was my weapon," she said quietly, "because I didn't care if I did die. Alive, I could go on fighting. Dead—well—I'd miss old age."

She dropped her head on her hand for a moment and then you knew she hated being thus . . . old, a semi-invalid. "Dead, I would have helped the cause more than by living, perhaps. Death is a wonderful, free life. All my friends are on the other side."

Her expression was rapt now and detached as she talked of the final triumph of the cause she had worked for. Only once the fire came back: "We have to end the partition of Ireland. All Ireland should be one. Then I can see it leading a great peace campaign in the world. Ireland has a great spiritual empire held together by bonds of love. Yes, we Irish, all over the world, working together could outlaw war."

The fire died down and she was calm again, calm and tired, and very at peace with the world as I left her.

BARBARIAN AT A PARTY

"AN ASPIC *shape of carrots and peas,*
And a chicken salad with mayonnaise,
With ice cream following, ought to please
The little moppets," said Mother Hayes
Making a party for Mary.

But one of the guests was Nancy Weir,
The loftiest five-year-old on earth
Who looked at the table with a sneer
And found the fare was of little worth
At the party for little Mary.

"I don't like carrots. We don't eat peas
Excep' they're froze when they're young and green,"
Said the child. The hostess was ill-at-ease,
Surveying the bright and festive scene
At the party for little Mary.

"You'll like the chicken," said Mother Hayes,
As her temper began to rise and thicken,
And hidden lightnings were in her gaze.
"Sometimes I like it. But not that *chicken.*
Just give it to little Mary."

J. E. M.

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Exquisitely sheer nylon tricot in this lingerie made especially for H.R. by one of Canada's best makers . . at surprisingly moderate prices . .

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HOLT RENFREW

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EATON'S . . . CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION . . . STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

Variety:

Seeing, Hearing

LAST WEEK Dorothy Lewis was in Toronto on United Nations business. Dorothy Lewis is the dynamic U.S. Liaison Officer of the UN Radio Division. The two questions most often asked Mrs. Lewis on her travels across the country are: "What do the delegates at Lake Success find to talk about every day?" and "Are they going to keep us out of the war?"

Mrs. Lewis pointed out that the political activities of the UN have been headlined by the war scares to the exclusion of the other great moves for peace, such as the war on world epidemics of disease.

What do the delegates talk about? Everything that concerns world harmony. It may be about fisheries in international waters. Every day at Lake Success, broadcasts are sent out in 34 languages direct to the member states, monitored by the 60 governments represented. This international news is then distributed by the member states through their own radio system. The countries behind the iron curtain receive exactly the same news as all the others. And some of it is used, according to reports received back at Lake Success.

TV has increased the interest in the UN beyond belief. Seeing the meetings in action has brought the whole dramatic story right to the people as nothing else could. Only about 400 visitors can crowd into the actual meeting place. Every day there are at least 20,000 requests for seats. Now TV is letting thousands see the proceedings.

The U.S. radio has done much to help tell the people about what the UN is trying to do for peace. (As Mrs. Lewis put it: "The UN is dedicated to keeping the peace, not making it.") Over 1,500 radio programs now carry news about the UN. At least 600 of these are daily programs. And the time is given free. Mrs. Lewis estimates that around $10 million of free time has been given the UN on U.S. broadcasts alone during the year.

And Dorothy Lewis herself. Well, the countries are more and more wanting to know about the things the UN has actually accomplished so far. It keeps Mrs. Lewis working 16 hours a day just to keep one jump ahead of the releases.

■ Add the name of Philip Aziz to the list of young Canadians who have something to say via their art, who say it well now and—according to the critics—will say it even more beautifully in the future. Mr. Aziz is lecturer in art at University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.

First exhibition of his paintings in egg tempera was held in Toronto recently, and the reception to mark the opening was one of the most brilliant affairs of its kind.

Sartorial note: At a buffet supper which followed, modest but good-looking Mr. Aziz wore an evening jacket in the Black Watch tartan.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The New Dynamic

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"THE old-fashioned mother," Miss A. pointed out, "had one obvious advantage. She didn't know any child-psychology."

"Your tea's spilling," I said.

Miss A. put her cup back in its saucer. Her hand was rather shaky. "Here, read this," she said, handing me a clipping.

"'There are some things a son or daughter won't tell you,'" I read, 'How can a little girl describe the bruise deep down inside? . . . Can you deny television to your child any longer'?"

"'A bruise deep down inside,'" Miss A. cried indignantly. "Just because she can't watch a bunch of wrestlers or a fourth-rate movie on television! Or Milton Berle, the Vidiot's Delight . . . What would your mother have said if you'd started moping in corners, saying you didn't know what was wrong, it just felt like a bruise deep down inside?"

"Put me to bed probably," I said, "and given me a good rubbing with Sloan's Liniment."

"Exactly," Miss A. said, "and I know what *my* mother would have said if I'd started complaining I couldn't play with other children because I'd lost my sense of security. She'd have said, 'Well you can go right back and look for it. You're old enough to keep track of your own things.' Child psychology!"

"IT WOULDN'T have happened to you," I said, "because you'd never heard of a sense of security."

"Of course I hadn't," Miss A. said, "I was just a simple old-fashioned child who had never learned how to twist my mother's arm. Not like today's children." She looked at me sharply. "For instance how many boxes of breakfast cereal have you bought at one time or another, just so the children could have the box-top?"

"Oh, hundreds," I said sadly.

"Yes, and who ate the cereal?" Miss A. demanded.

"I did," I said with a shudder.

Miss A. nodded. "That was probably in the early or appeasement stage," she said. "Children have extended their power enormously since then. Of course it's just a puppet-empire at present operated by ruthless and ambitious adults—store Santa Clauses, manufacturers of bubble-gum and wettums dolls, comic book publishers, etc., etc. Fortunately children do not realize yet that they actually control this vast economic empire. When they do the world won't be fit for adults to live in any longer."

I sighed. "I don't know what we are to do about it," I said.

Adults, Miss A. said energetically, would simply have to develop a new dynamic.

"At present they are just drifting along, using outworn techniques that are still further weakened by child psychology," she said. "We say 'when I was your age I was reading Scott and Dickens, or getting an allowance of ten cents a week or practising the piano an hour before breakfast.' But these expressions have completely lost their meaning for modern children, because they no longer believe we did these things at their age, or that we ever were their age."

"A NEW dynamic," she went on firmly, "with a new point of view and an entirely new set of slogans. 'No Breakfast Cereal Except of Our Own Selection,' 'Middle-Age Must Be Served!' 'Down with Hopalong Cassidy!' 'A Nation's Most Precious Asset is her Adults.' Then I would have bands and parades and maybe a mass burning of comic books in the City Hall Square."

"They'd just print more comic books," I said.

"Not at all," Miss A. said, "the next step would be to ban the publication of all comic books, forbid the manufacture, sale and distribution of bubble gum, and jam all children's programs on the radio. We'll have to develop new techniques of propaganda, of course, the children are years ahead of us there . . . Oh yes, and if any child complained of a bruise deep down inside, or said she couldn't play with the other children in the block because she had lost her sense of security, she would simply be packed off to bed and kept there till she had learned how to behave herself."

"That's not the new dynamic," I said, "that's just child-psychology. It's called isolating the uncooperative individual temporarily from group activities. The child-psychologists think very highly of it."

Miss A. stared at me gloomily.

"What don't they think very highly of?" she asked.

I considered. "Well they don't think very highly of an old-fashioned spanking," I said, and Miss A.'s eye brightened.

"Then I'd give her a good old-fashioned spanking," she said.

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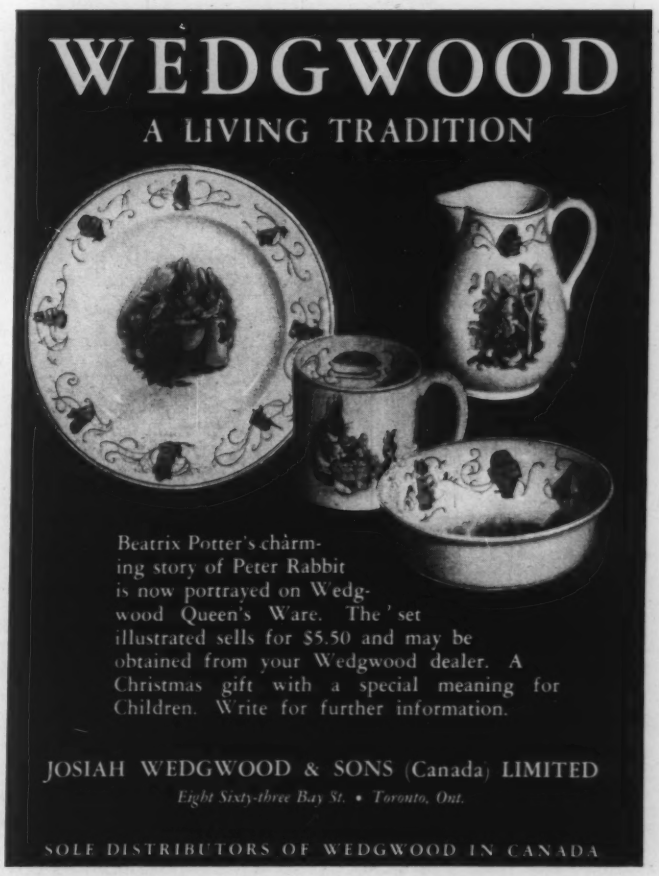
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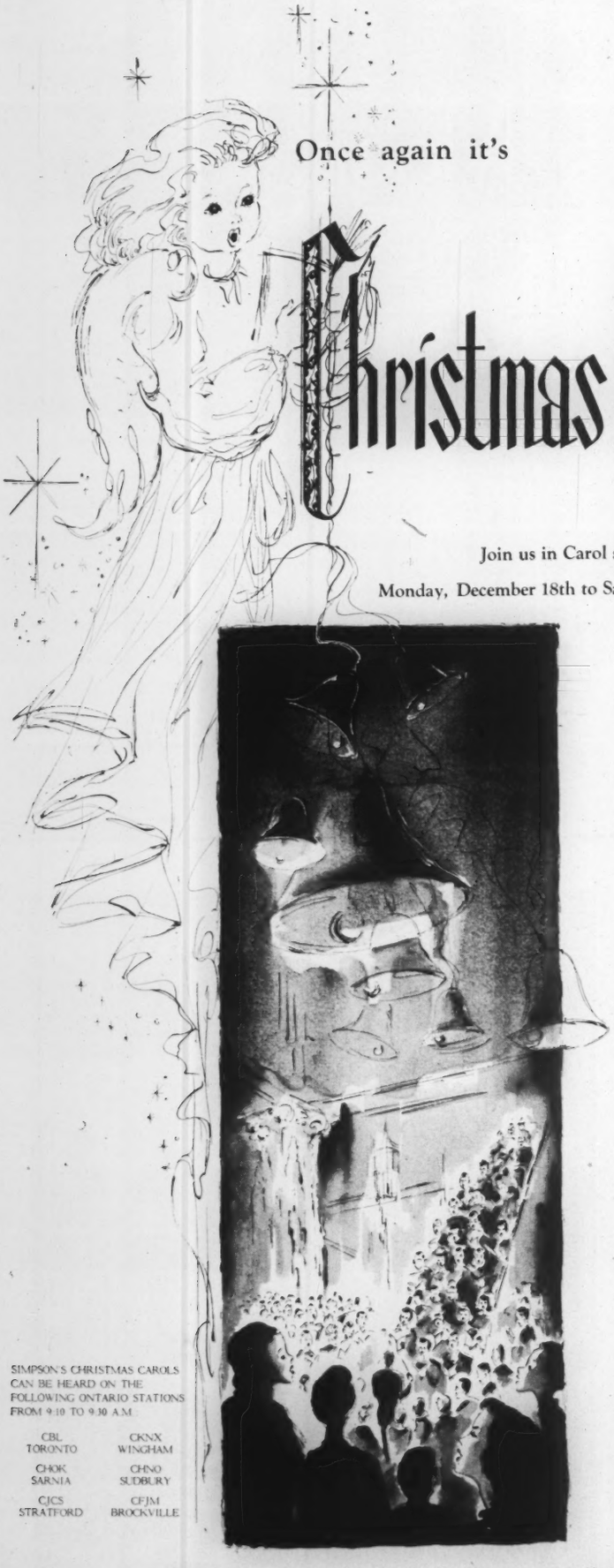

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Distaff:

MERMAID WINS

NICE SWIMMING! Champion **Irene Strong** of Vancouver recently won the Sir Edward Beatty Trophy. This is Canadian tops, awarded annually to the outstanding amateur Canadian swimmer. Actually this is Irene's second time for the trophy. She won it for 1946 - 47. And this places her in a "first" category. She's the only person to have won it twice. Her latest honor is probably the result of her winning three titles in the Canadian open swimming meet at Verdun, Que., last summer plus the fact that she represented Canada last year at the British Empire games in Australia.

—Canada Wide
IRENE STRONG

■ The first IODE primary chapter in Newfoundland has been organized. It is to be called the Beothic Chapter, after the Island aborigines. Honorary Regent is **Lady Outerbridge;** Regent, **Mrs. John Boyd Baird,** St. John's.

■ In Winnipeg **Lady Tupper** has been elected Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Winnipeg Ballet.

■ New President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario is **Mrs. R. G. Purcell** of Fort William.

■ The Montreal Board of Trade is 128 years old. Until this year only 18 women had been elected to membership. Now the 19th is "in." She's **Mrs. Beatrice Bates,** associated with the British-Dominions Emigration Society.

■ And in Toronto a scholarship is to be established in the name of **Dr. Clara Cynthia Benson,** former head of the Department of Food Chemistry, University of Toronto. Dr. Benson was present at a reception in her honor given by the alumnae, when it was announced that a scholarship will be given to the University in her name.

■ Girls can know just as much about diesel engines as men. At least that's the view of **Norah B. Lee** of Golden, BC. She's been made a full time operator at the BC Power Commission's plant. Norah has been a pony guide and a huntress. It was during 1943 manpower shortage that she was asked to help out at the power plant. A man replacement never came and when the Power Commission took over, they kept Norah on.

■ **Mary Acland,** an Ottawa nurse, has been appointed Director of Nursing and Chief Nursing Officer of the St. John Ambulance Association. Mary is off to Britain shortly to study the auxiliary nursing section of the civil defence organization.

■ BC students must be very job conscious. The BC Products Bureau held a competition, inviting written job studies. Nearly 11,000 entries were received. Winner was **Doris Bushell** of Ocean Falls, for her study of the pulp and paper industry. Doris is in Home Economics at UBC.

FILMS

A HERO KNOCKED COLD BY HORN OF PLENTY

IN AN effort to correct some of the wilder misapprehension about life in the U.S.A., as reflected in Hollywood films, the Washington Government recently selected a number of strictly Grade A pictures and is now distributing them throughout Western Germany.

The approved list, which includes such films as "The Hasty Heart," "The Heiress," "The Informer" and "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," are for the most part serious and distinguished productions which reflect great credit both on Hollywood and on the United States. It is doubtful, however, if "Jackpot" would be included in any such stately export quota; for "Jackpot" is neither serious nor distinguished. Just the same, it would probably be of enormous interest to Western Europeans anxious to learn something about the fabulous life of the United States of America.

Thus from "Jackpot" the Western European movie-goer would learn that American advertisers find it worth their while to unload household goods to the value of $24,000 on a single dazed beneficiary. He would also discover that all the recipient has to do to earn this windfall is to answer the sort of riddle one usually finds in Christmas crackers and solve a "mystery" wrapped up in a lunatic jingle. He would in fact be introduced to the whole maniacal world of radio advertising, a branch of education that is undeniably essential to anyone wishing to understand life of this continent.

"JACKPOT" is based on John McNulty's *New Yorker* account of a young couple who came in for one of radio's more staggering windfalls. The story was both funny and dolorous and so, for a good half of its length, is the film version.

The screen writers have of course touched up the original, so the story now involves the hero (James Stewart) in an encounter with a gangster, a threatened divorce suit and a night in jail. Any native movie-goes will be able to separate the screen inventions, which are routine, from the authentic sequences which are exactly as wildly improbable as commercial radio. It's hard, however, to imagine what a West European movie-goer would make of "Jackpot."

As radio's gifts pour in — a station-wagon, a grand piano, a palomino pony, half a dressed steer, thousands of cans of soup, deep-freeze units, a thicket of young fruit trees — James Stewart passes from intoxication to stupefaction and from stupefaction to panic, ending in frantic despair as the avalanche and all its consequences closes over him. He is very funny, and his performance is poignant enough to deter almost anyone from the risks of being knocked cold by radio's horn of plenty. Even without James Stewart the film would have value, however, simply as a partial documentary of one of the more demented aspects of our time and continent.

IT SEEMS that towards the close of the Civil War Abraham Lincoln freed a number of Southern prisoners on condition that they join the Unionists to fight the Indians on the Western frontier. This situation, as described in "Two Flags West" stirs up any amount of bad feeling on both sides, a dissatisfaction that isn't resolved till the Blues and the Grays have to turn in and fight the Kiowas.

This clears up everything except possibly the final destiny of Linda Darnell, a lovely war widow stranded in Fort Thorn. However, there's a fine rousing Indian fight saved for the end, if you wait that long.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

—20th Century-Fox

JACKPOT: *A lesson for Europeans about American manners and business?*

FOR MEN who like everything about Christmas *except the crowds!*

Yes—everything's fine about Christmas shopping—except the crowds. But Birks have established a smart shop, reserved exclusively for men. You'll recognize it, on the Mezzanine Floor, by the mystic letters, S/NWA—which mean

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

New Export Advantages in S. America

Canadian Exporters, so Far Less Hampered by Controls Than Americans, Have a Better Chance to Sell in a Rejuvenated S. American Market

by R. L. Hoadley

LATIN AMERICAN countries are in for another big dollar bonanza and are preparing to buy heavily wherever goods are available.

The new defence programs planned for most of the free nations have given a BIG PUSH to Latin America with its commodity production of tin, copper, coffee, sisal, lead, sugar and zinc. The financial position of nearly every country in that area has been strengthened by this influx of defence business covered by payments in dollars.

R. L. HOADLEY

Twelve of the twenty South American republics had favorable trade balances with the United States in July. Recent wild wool market has poured dollars into Uruguay. Brazil, Colombia, and Central America are profiting from soaring coffee prices. Cuba has won an assured market for sugar and Venezuela is benefiting from speeded-up iron ore developments. Mexico no longer talks of devaluing the peso; the talk is rather of strengthening its value; Brazil, in a few months' time has paid the $125 million commercial debt to importers which has been a pall on the entire Brazilian economy. Argentina, like Brazil, has dollars again.

Already the countries south of the Rio Grande are beginning to relax their many trade restrictions. Argentina, for example, is permitting more varied imports under rules that allow the importation of about 100 items from Canada as compared with a scant dozen items previously.

How are the Latin Americans enabled to ease their trade restrictions? Because the Korean war is giving a death blow to the dollar gap in that area as well as in many other parts of the free world, Latin American gold and dollar holdings have risen $400 million from the low point of $3,189 million on June 30, 1949. For the first time since 1946, the Latin American countries this year are earning more dollars than they are spending. Even before the Korean trouble Latin America was earning a favorable trade balance with the United States at the rate of $90 million a year.

Drawbacks

A nice outlook, but it's not all clear. There are certain drawbacks to be considered: first is the comeback of Western Europe which is offering severe competition—especially as to price—in machinery and hard goods lines. Second is the threat to Latin America's surplus trade balance offered by the rising inflation in that area. The third is the fact that Canadian export opportunities in Latin America are not new—nor are disappointments. Canada didn't half fulfil her export expectations to Latin America during the postwar years.

But these new encouragements in South America should not be regarded in a once-bitten-twice-wise attitude. Rising costs and armament demands may force European export prices closer to the North American level. The Latin American countries are taking steps to curb their inflation. As to Canada's disappointment about exports, the major cause was a short-sighted import policy — or perhaps a lack of any import policy—in L.A. In World War II they accumulated reserves of between $4 and $5 billion in gold and foreign exchange. Then, as soon as goods were available after the war, the Latin Americans went on a spending spree and dissipated these reserves. Dollar shortages appeared throughout South America and the various governments began to husband their dwindling resources. The goal of $200 million Canadian exports to South America was knocked into a cocked hat. Import restrictions were clamped on in one country after another.

Squeeze-Out

But in less than a year that condition has been remedied. And this astounding improvement has come at a time when Canadian exporters will have to face less competition from American exporters. Production and export controls may keep U.S. exporters from getting into this rejuvenated Latin American market. The new steel controls may be a sign of a change, but if Canadian defence controls continue lighter than those in the States, Canada has a real opportunity to crack the Latin American market in a big way.

Other nations will not sell to the U.S. for very long merely on the promise that, some time in the future the U.S. will sell L.A. the things they want and need for their economy now. The Mexicans are not going to sweat out extra copper, or the Uruguayans channel their wool to the U.S., or the Brazilians speed up deliveries of quartz and coffee unless they can get from somewhere in North America—and practically on a return delivery basis—some of the supplies—machinery and consumer goods—they will urgently need in order to meet their local problems.

At the recent National Foreign Trade Convention in New York, speakers drummed into the delegates that if the U.S. exports, it will receive in return tin, rubber, manganese and sugar; if it merely passes out gold or promises to pay some time in the future, full cooperation from L.A. will not be received.

At the time of World War II, the U.S. reneged on its trade promises. At the Rio conference in 1942, William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, asked all-out production from Latin America, promising in return that L.A. would share equally with the U.S. domestic economy in available supplies of civilian products and materials.

That was the promise. But the promise was not implemented for nearly two years. Actually, L.A. got very little from the States until after the war's end when prices zoomed upward and were far higher than the level on which L.A. products

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

RAYMOND L. HOADLEY *is SN's correspondent in New York. He is Assistant Financial Editor of the* New York Herald-Tribune.

ACTIVE ARGENTINA: *Main docks at Buenos Aires show new life as trade restrictions are reduced.*

BUSINESS ANGLE

The West's Chief Weakness

IF World War III materializes and the West is overcome, future historians will record how logical that dénouement was. It will be seen that the West, or at least its North American heart, was fat and slothful, unwilling to sacrifice any of its comforts in the interests of defence, and ripe for despoilment. World Communism, on the other hand, was lean and hungry and envious, with nothing to lose, everything to gain, from war.

The record of the first half of the twentieth century shows that western democracy, built on the rights of the individual, the secret ballot and private enterprise, is able to generate enormous power for any war or peace purpose. But it needs time to do so, and the will. The nature of its being places it at a disadvantage in meeting an emergency.

Today the western world's chief weakness is its lack of resolution. We are still asking ourselves if we can escape all-out war, rather than fitting ourselves to meet it if it comes. We wring our hands, but do little that is practical. There is now no possible justification for this irresolution, for it is all too plain that we are either to have all-out war or the continuing threat of it. It is a frightful situation, but the more frankly we face it, the better off we shall be.

Admittedly, even if we avoid all-out war itself, the prospect of having to support a big war-preparedness program for several years to come (Defence Minister Claxton said "perhaps for a generation") is itself an appalling one. It means an expenditure of effort and money that is bound to cause some lowering of our standards of living—perhaps even a semi-permanent retreat from the standards we have come to regard as natural for North America — as well as the general retarding of economic and social progress.

Big New Powers

However, if we decide to face it, we might as well realize that we could be worse off. Perhaps another way of saying what has been said above is that when we're enjoying so much prosperity it's a shame that we should have to sacrifice any of it. But our exceptional prosperity comes from our enlarged powers of production and our natural resources, and it's the very fact of possession of these powers and resources that gives us ground for belief that we shall be able to surmount the dangers before us.

We are fortunate in that these powers are already in existence when we face these new trials. Today we and the United States and Britain can produce tanks and guns and planes at a rate that gives us an enormous advantage over an eastern aggressor. Certainly this is no reason for welcoming war. But if war comes, it gives us ground for confidence. And if, on the other hand, war hovers in the background, requiring only preparedness, our enlarged productive powers will enable us to serve that program with less dislocation of our civil activities than would otherwise be the case.

War undeniably is hell, but if we have to undertake it, we are in much better position to do so than we were in 1939.

More Production

Today our chief aim must be to further increase our volume of production and our general productive efficiency, so that we can produce more guns and so that we can perhaps have some butter with our guns. This further increase is urgently needed because our civil consumption is now at so high a level (the highest on record) that we have virtually no surpluses in any line of production. This means that the wherewithal for the munitions program has to be almost wholly taken from civil uses, and that the bigger the program, the bigger the diversion.

Consumers will soon be faced with shortages in many lines of goods, particularly in those using steel. As consumers we can all contribute to the national effort by loyally accepting whatever sacrifices may be asked of us by the Government and by urging the Government toward a still more vigorous preparedness program. Workers and employers can contribute mightily by making high production their aim instead of high wages and high profits. The Chinese Communists themselves set us an example when they suspended their war against the Nationalist Government and joined with it to fight the invading Japanese. Now let us use their lesson against them.

Today democracy is facing its biggest test. If it does not meet it successfully, it may fall. That is the size of the issue confronting us. It is, therefore, much more than a matter of preserving standards of living; it is no less than that of saving our freedom. And freedom is even more important than butter.

—John Steele

by P. M. Richards

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EXPORT ADVANTAGE

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

were purchased in the States. Then, of course, the U.S. was in full war operation. But there is not all-out war today, and it may be doubted that Latin America will react cordially and fully merely on promises.

The Secretary of Commerce, taking cognizance of the concern of American exporters, has given the lame assurances that their need to export will be "kept in mind." But the U.S. foreign traders are deeply disturbed by rumors and whisperings about government regulations and procedures to curb exports, and about manufacturers' reluctance to ship exports. Government controls will probably continue for five to ten years. The problem will be to resist attempts to "sweat" civilian shortages out of exports.

The wheel that squeaks the loudest gets the grease. Exports are more vital to the Canadian economy than to that of the United States. In the States the export trade cannot talk so loud as the domestic trade. Politicians and isolationist newspapers will again wail about "robbing the domestic economy to supply the juicy export trade" as the defence program gets rolling. And now, with the prospect that the United States will spark a nearly world-wide defence program which will continue on a massive scale for a number of years, it's time that Canadian foreign traders utilize the rejuvenated Latin American market to their advantage.

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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that dividends have been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company as follows.

REGULAR: Thirty cents (30c) per share for the quarter ending December 31, 1950, payable February 23, 1951, to shareholders of record January 17, 1951.

SPECIAL: twenty-five cents (25c) per share payable December 28, 1950, to shareholders of record December 4, 1950.

By order of the Board.
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 27, 1950.

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1951.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 2nd day of January, 1951.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of January, 1951.

By Order of the Board.
L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
November 27, 1950.

National Steel Car Corporation
LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1950, payable on January 15, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable December 15th, 1950 to shareholders on record at close of business December 5th, 1950.

W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer

Disciple of Self-Help

Free Enterprise for Men with Dinner Pails Object of Ontario Credit Union Chief

by Bill Forbes

BECAUSE he spent some years in Jesuit Seminaries training for the priesthood, you would expect John Michael Hallinan to be dedicated to religion. He is—to two religions. A devout Catholic, he is also a disciple of "self-help."

As General Manager of the Ontario Credit Union League, he preaches this doctrine to anyone within sound of his slow, clear speech, and helps to guide the economic destiny of 150,000 credit union members in Ontario and their savings of $25,000,000—an exacting job many bankers wouldn't want.

A credit union is usually formed by a group of people having common membership in a company, a farm organization, a church or trade union. They pool their savings and add to them as they see fit. Members may borrow from this reservoir at a low rate without collateral other than their membership in the credit union. Fifty years ago, on December 10, the movement was founded in North America by a French-Canadian newspaperman named Alphonse Desjardins.

Founder

Making his rounds of Quebec's capital and his hometown of Levis, across the St. Lawrence River, Desjardins was depressed by the dire poverty about him, a part of which was due to the ordinary workingman's inability to budget, build or borrow without collateral.

Desjardins gathered about him that bitter cold December night in 1900, enough people to launch the continent's first credit union. Their deposit totalled only $26.40. But from that pittance a mighty "people's bank" (*caisse populaire*) was to grow. In six weeks the group had $242, and in a year, loans to members totalled $3,667.21. In 1904 their assets were $32,000 and loans that year amounted to $35,000.

As news of this new type of bank spread, Desjardins was called on to found other credit unions. Loans to working people in the first decade came to $348,766. And in 1909 Desjardins organized the first credit union in the U.S. at Manchester, NH.

Today the original credit union in Levis has 4,500 members with more than $5 million in the treasury, and yearly lends its members more than $1¼ million. The Manchester credit union, still in existence, has assets exceeding $1 million.

Hallinan's position in the Ontario Credit Union League makes him an important cog in a financial machine which numbers 3,000 independent branches in Canada, consisting of a million ordinary folk whose deposited assets are better than $300 million. Last year members borrowed $99,537,166, bringing loans since the inception of Canadian credit unions to more than $700 million.

Self-help is the keynote. You can see this, Hallinan says, from the causes for which people borrow: 16.1 per cent for buildings and improvements; 12.8 per cent to buy farm machinery; 12.4 per cent for trucks and automobiles; 11.9 per cent for land payments and mortgages; 6.2 per cent for consolidation of debts; 5 per cent for clothing and furniture, etc.

There is nothing socialistic in credit unions, Hallinan insists. "We want free enterprise for the man-with-the-dinner-pail, too," he said recently to one of the service clubs he addresses frequently. "We want to replace an attitude of 'aw go help yourself' with an ideal of cooperative self-help."

—Randolph Macdonald
J. M. HALLINAN

He cites "among the typical industrial employee credit unions established with the encouragement and cooperation of management, workers in such firms as International Harvester, Bell Telephone, Goodyear, Gutta Percha, CNR and CPR, Federal Civil Servants, Great Lakes Paper, Canada Packers, Steel Company of Canada, Westinghouse, and Labatt's."

As a leader of a big business run by "ordinary Joe Doakes," Hallinan can talk to management of business service clubs in their own terms, but in speaking to trade unions or rural groups he captures a folksy, earthy quality which draws them close to him.

Not the least of Hallinan's accomplishments in the business of self-help was his part in the organization of the Credit Union Mutual Benefit Association, cooperative health services, hospitalization and surgical benefits. This organization, known to members as Cumba, he considers a natural outgrowth of credit unions.

On newest developments, Hallinan reports:

"Last year we added 75 new credit unions to the 440 in Ontario then.

"If we do that this year and keep it up, and other provinces match the pace, in 15 years every man, woman and child in Canada will have credit union services at his elbow."

And the energetic John Hallinan won't rest until the job is done, if then.

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Ltd.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the year ending 31st October 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY 1951, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th November 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 3rd November, 1950.

COCHENOUR WILLANS GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NOTICE

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 19

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of four cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability) and will be paid on the 28th day of December to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont., 28th November, 1950.

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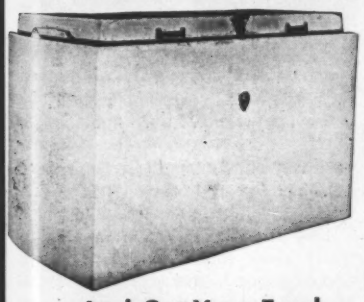

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Here's a Christmas gift with a year 'round message—because with a Wood's Home Freezer you both cut your food bills and give your family the gift of garden-fresh fruits and vegetables all year 'round! If you're a city dweller you can buy meats and other foods at substantial reductions from certain processors—we can give you their names—who specialize in serving freezer homes. The packaged food is delivered right to your own door.

Also Double Duty Models

Wood's Freezers are the result of 18 years' experience in precision refrigeration. They bring you the greatest economy of operation, plus a smooth, sleek finish that is a joy to any housewife's heart.

Four models to choose from—the first two are all-freezer—a big family size 15 cu. ft. Freezer and a 7 cu. ft. streamlined model for use in kitchens, or where space is a factor.

Two double duty models give ample freezer space plus compartments for day-to-day storage of foods at regular refrigeration tempertures.

Winter is the time you'll make your greatest savings in meats — so get your Freezer now! Write to-day for illustrated literature.

THE W. C. WOOD CO. LTD., Guelph, Ont.
Please send me literature on Wood's Freezers and name of food supplier.
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U.S. BUSINESS

Aluminum:

THE HARD WAY

THE MUNITIONS BOARD seems to be doing all it can to justify the recent criticism by a Senate committee that this Government agency is conducting public business "with less prudence than it would display in operating a charity bazaar." The Board's purchasing agent, General Service Administration, is buying 100,000 tons of aluminum a year from the Reynolds Metal Co. for defence stockpiling when and as new production can be developed. GSA officials said the metal would be bought at market prices plus an allowance of part of the cost of new power developments needed for the expanded production. This might bring the price up to 21½ or 22½ cents a pound.

The Reynolds contract follows on the decision of defence officials not to accept an offer by Aluminium Ltd., to sell the U.S. 200,000 tons of the white metal at 16½ cents a pound. GSA officials said they "allowed the Canadian offer to expire because it would have been 1953 or 1954 before aluminum in any appreciable quantity was available. It is our policy to expand our own facilities if we cannot get it in a hurry."

However, the Canadian offer actually included delivery of 35,000 tons in 1951, 65,000 tons in 1952 and 100,000 tons in 1953. In contrast, the contract with Reynolds calls for 25,000 tons in 1951 with a further 75,000 tons annually after 1952.

The site for the new Reynolds plant has not been determined although the announcement said it was "hoped" the plant would be in production by the first half of 1952. GSA spokesmen acknowledged that electric power is so short that it might be necessary for Reynolds to build its own steam plant. And part of the cost, of course, would be assessed on the price of the product.

U.K. BUSINESS

Coal:

MONTHS, NOT YEARS

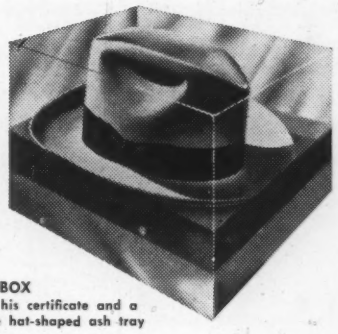
THE MAJOR problem in British coal production is the loss of mineworkers. In the past few months more than 1,000 men a week have been leaving the pits for other jobs. To meet the problem, the British Coal Board has developed a 15 year plan for the industry; this involves an outlay of some £635 million. By reorganizing existing mines, and opening up new ones, the Coal Board hopes to satisfy an estimated total demand of 240 million tons a year. Under the plan, the Board hopes to increase production 20 per cent, using fewer mineworkers. The guess is 80,000 fewer, by the time the program is operating.

That may solve the problem 15 years from now, assuming the flight from the mines tapers off. But Britain's coal problem is an immediate problem.

If the British winter is as bad this year as it was in 1946-47, the country will probably face a crisis in coal supply comparable to the one that existed then. In spite of the fact that Britain is a big producer of coal (annual output about 200 million tons) and has sharply reduced her coal exports, the stock figure at the beginning of November was about one million tons too small for reasonable safety.

By the end of November, the Minister of Fuel had faced the fact that it would be necessary to import coal, mainly from the U.S. In spite of improvement in Britain's dollar holdings, she is not in a position to spend dollars importing a product she can produce herself.

But the most serious thing about the shortage is the effect it will have on Britain's armament production. In this year when civilian and defence production are both at high levels, British industry cannot be expected to get by on a make-do basis. Britons are prodding the Coal Board with the reminder that the problem must be viewed in terms of months, not years.



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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

THE sharp turn for the worse in the Korean War situation, and the now outspoken fears that World War III might be close ahead, made it certain that Canada's defence program would be stepped up in timing and in volume. Despite statements by Government spokesmen designed to moderate industry's alarms regarding material supplies and controls, it seemed evident that (1) non-defence consumption of many materials (outstandingly steel) would be cut sharply, and that (2) the Canadian program, while not modelled on that of the United States, would nevertheless be closely coordinated with it. Canadian production would increasingly become complementary to that of the U.S., and U.S. production pressures would be reflected in Canada.

With the threefold objective of making labor available for defence undertakings, lessening the growing pressure on the price level and conserving materials, Ottawa was giving thought to means of restricting the flow of private capital investment, now at an all-time peak. In sharp contrast with present full employment, it appeared that there might be some spots of local unemployment before armament orders took up the slack.

PUBLIC COOPERATION VITAL IN INFLATION FIGHT—B. C. GARDNER

Bank of Montreal President Reviews Anti-inflation Responsibilities of Business, Public and Government—Strong Action Needed

GORDON BALL, GENERAL MANAGER, ADVISES CLOSE SCRUTINY BY BUSINESS OF INVENTORIES, CREDIT EXTENSION, PLANT EXPANSION IN RELATION TO CAPITAL RESOURCES

While 1950 has been a year of continued progress in Canada's business and industrial life, inflationary pressures of growing proportions are becoming a matter of grave concern, according to B. C. Gardner, president of the Bank of Montreal, who addressed the bank's shareholders at their 133rd annual meeting. The solution, he said, lies not alone in the hands of government, but in the conduct of businessmen and of the public as well. He maintained that Canada's defence program should not be regarded as a "business as usual" project, and advocated a "pay-as-you-go" policy for government.

The bank's 1950 operations were reviewed by Gordon R. Ball, general manager, who reported resources at the year-end of $2,190,000,000. This was a record figure for an annual report, as was also the amount for deposits — $2,063,000,000. Savings and current accounts, he said, now totalled more than 1,800,000 in Canada — an increase of over half-a-million in the past six years.

Quick assets, with investment holdings of more than a billion dollars, were reported at $1,602,000,000 — an amount equal to 76.2 per cent of all the bank's liabilities to the public. Current loans, at the record year-end figure of $528,000,000, were up $41 million over the year.

REASONED CONFIDENCE

Summing up the 1950 economic picture in Canada, Mr. Gardner said that the year's developments "have once again confirmed the views of those, at home and abroad, who have maintained a reasoned confidence in the Canadian business outlook and in this country's impressive long-run potentialities".

But there were shadows across the picture, too, the president said. "We live today in an eerie twilight, not between peace and war but between cold war and an all-out struggle," he commented. "Even while we long for peace and work for peace we must meet the exigencies of the present moment and, as best we may, prepare for what the future may bring."

The claims of the increased defence program upon man-power and materials, Mr. Gardner said, had come when civilian demand for consumer and capital goods was already "pressing heavily upon the ceiling of available supply." Thus, the requirements of partial mobilization, while relatively small, made for inflation to a degree far out of proportion to their size.

DRAWBACKS OF CONTROLS

The anti-inflationary methods of complete mobilization appeared inappropriate at present, the president continued. To control price also meant regulating supply; restricting demand through stern fiscal measures and through wage and salary ceilings; protecting domestic prices against increases in import costs; plus obtaining public acceptance of the regimentation involved. To attempt all this now could introduce "serious elements of friction" into the economy.

However, national security at this critical stage could not, he said, be maintained "on the cheap". Increased use of manpower and materials for defence inevitably demanded some readjustment of living standards. To avoid the strains and injustices of inflation, this readjustment would mean enlisting the understanding, level-headedness and cooperation of people in all walks of life behind wise and forthright governmental policy.

As to governmental responsibility, Mr. Gardner stated that a strict "pay as you go" program was best suited to the times. This would require the courage to cut off the frills of governmental outlays remorselessly and to present an uncompromising front to demands from any quarter for unnecessary additions.

PUBLIC COOPERATION VITAL

Intelligent public cooperation was "vitally necessary" to provide a smooth transition from a peacetime economy to partial mobilization, the speaker maintained. Hoarding, or panic-buying by producers and consumers, could not but weaken the economy. However, national security could only be achieved if those concerned with collective bargaining and industry-labor relations had a high sense of social responsibility. Widespread attempts to obtain "increases in income out of proportion to increased living costs and without corresponding gains in productivity" could achieve nothing but a wage-price spiral—a race no one could win.

"Putting the matter in its simplest possible terms," Mr. Gardner added, "if we as a nation insist on doing less and less for a dollar, we can hardly complain if the dollar does less and less for us."

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

In reviewing the bank's year, Mr. Ball commented particularly on the increase in the number of savings and current accounts, expressing appreciation of the confidence reflected by the figures.

"In the conduct of our business," he said, "the paramount considerations continue to be the safeguarding of the funds placed with us by our depositors, and the extension of progressive, efficient and friendly services to the vast number of Canadians and others who make use of our facilities to a steadily increasing extent."

Commercial loans for inventory purposes showed a mixed trend, Mr. Ball commented. In some lines there were recent evidences of stock-piling. In many industries, plant extensions and replacements were still proceeding and the effect on working capital had, in some cases, increased the need for bank loans. Greater demand for consumer credit was also reflected in some measure by B of M loans and discounts.

WARNING ON COMMITMENTS

Mr. Ball noted that upward price pressures appeared general, but there was a "good deal of instability" in specific situations. Some prices had risen so rapidly that corrective declines might be expected and, in fact, had occurred in certain lines. He cautioned businessmen against making commitments solely in anticipation of price increases, adding, too, that they might well scrutinize their policies as to inventory, credit extension and plant expansion in the light of capital resources.

The speaker expressed hope that any increased taxation which might be found necessary would show due regard to the desirability of building up business resources out of profits, "the soundest of all methods of raising capital." This applied with particular force to smaller businesses.

The general manager reported that importers and exporters throughout the country were making increased use of the worldwide facilities of the B of M Foreign Department, which enlarged its relationships abroad during the present year.

The time was ripe, the general manager suggested, to re-examine the usefulness of exchange control. While Canada had gone far in removing barriers to international commerce, the "complex and expensive" mechanism of control remained. With Canadian holdings of gold and U.S. dollars at high levels and with the need of maintaining a fixed exchange-rate now removed, Canada should give "a vigorous lead" in eliminating this control as soon as conditions permitted.

HIGH PRAISE FOR STAFF

Mr. Ball said 1950 had been "another year of superb performance by the men and women of our staff." It had been a period of great activity, he remarked, with heavy demands upon all departments, which were met with "smooth and cheerful efficiency."

Staff training continued to receive special consideration at all levels, Mr. Ball stated. Every endeavour was being made to reduce working hours by simplifying routine, mechanizing operations and improving conditions.

"The welfare and development of our employees are under continuous study," he emphasized. "In line with our policy of constantly reviewing the problems of our staff, particularly in respect of changes in living costs, we have instituted a general salary increase during the year, of which the greater benefit is felt by those at the lower salary levels."

Policy:

UNDER CONTROL

THE CANADIAN-U.S. drill for coordinating defence production (*i.e.* mainly allocating scarce supplies) was a workable proposition, but there were still some rough edges. A big one was meddled and muddled aluminum situation (see *U.S. Business*) but steel shortage was doing the most damage.

Though he wasn't talking about Canada, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer voiced a growing U.S. opinion about voluntary controls. After a short-lived experience with

—Capital Press

C. D. HOWE: *Few producers and "the fullest cooperation" were not enough.*

voluntary allocation of steel products, he had declared they "just won't work."

That was for the U.S. In Canada where there were fewer than half a dozen primary steel suppliers, Trade Minister Howe had had "every reason to suppose . . . we shall receive the fullest . . . cooperation (from them)." This, he believed, would make formal controls unnecessary.

Last week's announcement that the sale of steel for amusement construction would be banned in Canada, introduced a formal control. It was just one: it didn't knock out the overall voluntary principle which Canada hoped to maintain, but was it the thin end of the wedge?

It did not seem likely that the voluntary program had been found unworkable in Canada so soon, and Ottawa's attitude to controls was still unchanged: *i.e.* controls should only be imposed when the uncontrolled system is breaking down. The voluntary system hadn't had time to break down

yet, nor was it likely that it would have, at least as far as amusement construction was concerned. Pressure from Washington for formal controls in Canada wasn't the answer either. The voluntary method, as far as steel was concerned anyway, had to be abandoned because supply of the basic war material was too short to leave anything to chance.

Under the temporary leadership of ex-naval officer Denis Harvey, the Steel Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce was cutting off all steel supplies for amusement and recreation building. Also on the list were premises for the selling, storing, or manufacture of such items as liquor, smokes, pop, candy. Further emphasizing the shortage was the fact that even holders of defence contracts would have to get their steel on a priority basis.

■ Steel priorities, even under the voluntary system had been troubling Manitoba's Department of Industry and Commerce. The Minister, J. S. McDiarmid, had been urging that Government agencies concerned with defence contracts take measures to insure that small new industries get a chance to share in the defence contracts. He suggested that requirements be divided into "such reasonably small lots as will permit small business concerns to bid."

As it was, requirements were in too big lots, and small business in Manitoba was not getting the work it could do, and consequently, was not getting the steel either.

Transportation:

PEACE RIVER PUSH

WHEN Albertans and British Columbians talk about the Peace River country, in the border area between the two provinces, they use terms like "rich," "lucrative," and "growing." Both provinces are making bids for the trade of that area by pressing rail and highway extensions into it.

The coast government is laying steel on the 83-mile extension of the controversial Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Quesnel to Prince George in the interior of BC. This is a first step in a railway link with the Peace River area. Putting another string to its northern trade bow, BC is also building a 300-mile highway from Prince George to Dawson Creek in the Peace River district. A highway connects Prince George and Vancouver, so when the road to Dawson Creek is finished (in 1952) the Peace River country will have a highway route to the Pacific seaport.

Possibly to checkmate the BC highway project, Alberta is planning a new "cut-off" highway to serve the Peace River district. This would run over a present route west of Edmonton to White Court. From White Court, a new road would be built through a wilderness for 93 miles to connect with a present main highway near Grande Prairie. It is claimed that this new route would shorten the present distance by 73 miles.

Alberta now has rail connection with the Peace River district, one line running to Dawson Creek. It also has highway links with the north, some of which have been improved this year.

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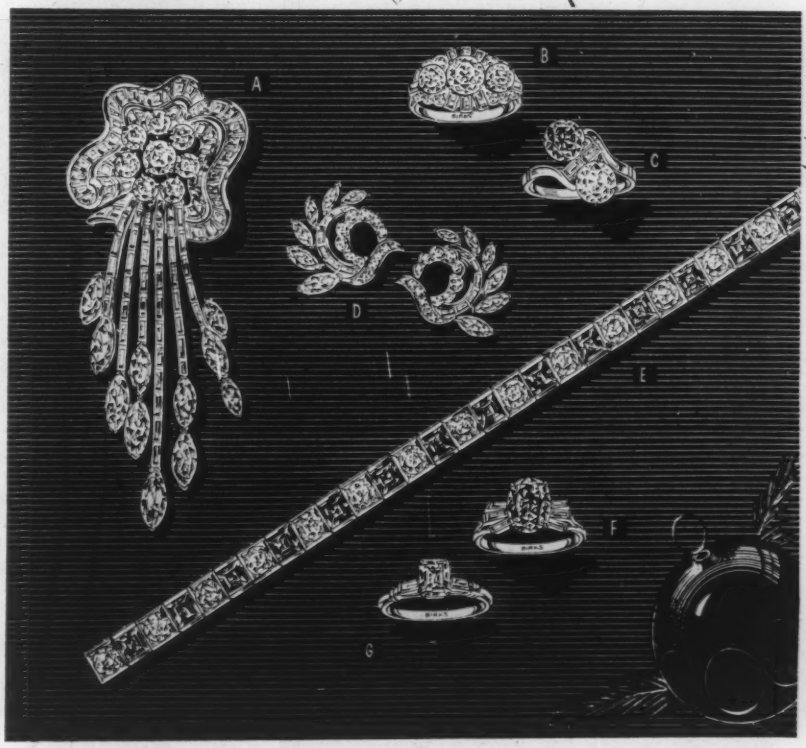
a magnificent jewel creation from Birks Jewel Studios . . . original . . . exclusive . . . unforgettably beautiful.



A. Diamond Clip Brooch, featuring marquise, baguette and round diamonds 13,000.00

B. Three matched Diamonds, with cluster of round and baguette diamonds. 2,100.00

C. Twin Ruby and Diamond Ring 2,100.00

D. Pair Diamond Clip Earrings, set with 12 marquise, 12 baguette and 30 round diamonds 3,500.00

E. Bracelet, displaying 18 sapphires and 18 diamonds 4,000.00

F. Sapphire Solitaire with baguette diamonds 1,600.00

G. Emerald-cut Diamond Solitaire with baguette shoulder diamonds 850.00

Mounted in Platinum.

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Modern Life Insurance is so flexible it can be arranged to provide money when it is needed for almost any purpose. Manufacturers Life representatives are trained to help you *guarantee* fulfilment of your family plans in the most economical and practical way.

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Established 1887

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In Solid Mahogany

These nests of beautiful hand-carved tables may be had in either solid mahogany or walnut. Designed by master craftsmen, for years to come they will be cherished possessions. May we suggest these strikingly beautiful tables, as a Christmas gift for those whose friendship you deeply prize.

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INSURANCE

WIND DAMAGE

INSURANCE companies have been flooded with claims following last week's savage windstorm.

A large number of property owners will be covered under the endorsement to their fire insurance policies which protects against loss or damage by windstorm, hail, lightning, explosion, riot, impact by aircraft or vehicles and smoke damage. But some will not be so fortunate, for there are specific exclusions to this windstorm and hail coverage.

The Van Wagner's Beach residents whose houses were swept into Lake Ontario and the owners of homes on Toronto Island which were damaged by giant waves face heavy loss, for the endorsement to the fire policy expressly excludes loss or damage due to tidal wave, high water, overflow or flood. However, insurance men point out that those who have Personal Property Floater Insurance would be covered for damage done to the contents of their homes caused by these flood waters.

Stores, whose awnings or roof signs were blown down, will not be able to collect under their fire policy. Neither may persons who suffered loss through the heavy snow. This endorsement has two exclusions relating to snow. It does not cover loss or damage caused by cold weather, rain, sleet, snow, sand or dust unless these enter the building through an opening which has been caused by the wind. If the wind blew off a roof letting in the snow which accompanied the wind, then the insurance company would pay for the damage caused by the snow in addition to that done to the roof itself. The second snow exclusion is for loss due to snow-load or ice-load. When the roof of a garage collapsed under the weight of a heavy fall of snow, the insurance company was not liable to pay.

Crushed Cars

Many automobile owners also suffered heavy loss in the storm: cars were crushed under toppling trees or were smashed when roofs or signs were blown off buildings. Although a large percentage of fire insurance policies now are written with the supplemental coverage endorsement, few motorists have similar protection against damage which may be done to their cars by the elements. Yet in the floods in Manitoba and the Fraser Valley, hundreds of cars were ruined.

Most car owners do not know that for a premium of only $1 for lower priced cars, $1.50 for medium-priced models and $2 for the more expensive ones, they may get protection against damage to their cars by tornado, windstorm, cyclone, earthquake, hail, explosion, riot, insurrection and civil commotion, damage by falling aircraft and by flood and rising waters. This "miscellaneous cover" may be added by endorsement to an automobile insurance policy providing fire, transportation and theft protection.

—*L. D. Millar*

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Without insulation your home is very cold in the morning; a quick hot fire is built up; flue or chimney is overheated and some combustible material nearby is ignited. An insulated home remains warm throughout the cold nights; what a difference a blanket of SPUN ROCK WOOL above your ceiling will make. Ask your dealer for it by name, it is easily applied in the bag form. Write for sample and a folder showing its use.

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READY TO GO TO WORK IN 2 SECONDS

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Trade Mark Reg. in Canada

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY

LOWEST PRICES

12 tablets..... 10c

24 tablets..... 20c

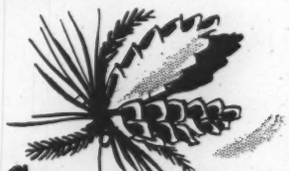
100 tablets..... 70c

AROUND THE HOME

PLACEMARKERS TO BRIGHTEN YOUR CHRISTMAS TABLE

SWAN FROM AUSTRIAN PINE CONE CEMENTED ON DISC OF WOOD. BORE HOLE IN CONE FOR PIPE CLEANER NECK. FOR HEAD, FASTEN TWO SCALES FROM ANOTHER CONE SHAPED TO A POINT...

IMITATION TURKEY FROM JACK PINE CONE... DRILL SMALL HOLE IN END. INTO IT PLACE PIPESTEM CLEANER BENT TO FORM THE HEAD AND NECK.



SPLIT CLOSED PINE CONE DOWN CENTRE WITH A COPING SAW. FASTEN TWO ENDS TOGETHER WITH CEMENT ADD CLUSTER OF CONES OR ACORNS.

Sprays

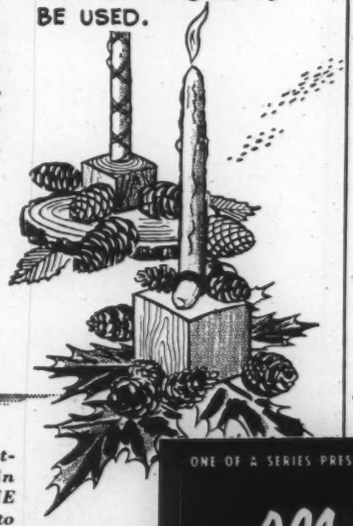
FOR DOOR OR WINDOW
OF PINE OR SPRUCE BOUGHS FASTENED WITH FINE WIRE. LARGE PINE CONES (VARNISHED) ...AND SOME RED RIBBON

.....CHRISTMAS TABLE CENTRE

DRY OAK LEAVES, SPRIGS OF EVERGREEN, CONES AND NUTS, DISC OF WOOD FOR BASE ALL CAN BE GIVEN A COAT OF VARNISH

CANDLESTICKS FROM WOODEN BLOCKS

4" SQUARE SANDED SMOOTH... BORE HOLES SIZE OF CANDLES TO BE USED.



There are many other interesting little ideas like these in the booklet "AROUND THE HOME". Write for your copy to Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (ONTARIO) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide St. Station, TORONTO.

Tom Gard's Note Book

The Gards rely almost entirely on native material for Christmas decorations, other than lights and fancy tree ornaments.

Every year the whole family has a cone-hunting spree in the country. Occasionally we draw the ire of some "country cousin" but we usually try to secure them in well-wooded areas that are little frequented. We journey forth again when it comes time to gather evergreen boughs for our wreaths and other decorative purposes.

Christmas Table Centre

The Christmas table centre we used last year is illustrated. What could be more typically Canadian than the pressed oak or maple leaves and the collection of cones? Some of the cones can be dipped in bright red and bright green paint to add color to the arrangement. This year we plan to include evergreens to replace the leaves. In case you are interested in making the candle stick holders, instructions are also given along with a couple of designs.

Cone Place Markers

To complete the slogan "let's make it an evergreen Christmas", place markers are made from cones. Gather cones from the Austrian pine, larch and Jack pine when they are dry. Leave them in a sunny window or on top of the furnace overnight. The warmth will open them. Three types of cone place markers that have been used are illustrated. The whole family has a share in making them. This adds to the interest and the anticipation for that day of days so quickly approaching. It is fun drawing on one's imagination to help make the cones look as realistic as possible. It is surprising how closely some do resemble different types of birds when they are carefully selected, placed and finished. All I hope is that you have as much fun in your house as we have in ours preparing for Christmas.

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